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Reports

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REPORTS OF THE COMMITTEES

Formed in LONDON in the Year 1814,

FOR THE

RELIEF

OF THE

Unparalleled Distresses

IN

Schlesien

GERMANY,

AND OTHER PARTS OF THE CONTINENT,

OCCASIONED BY THE

WAR

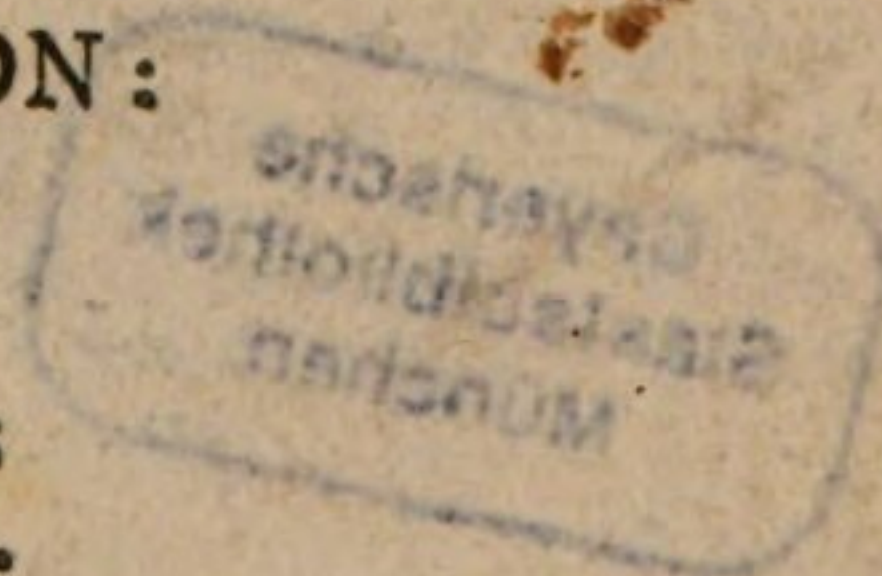
WHICH TERMINATED IN THE

TREATY OF PARIS,

31st MARCH, 1814.

LONDON:

1814.



REPORTS OF THE COMMITTEES

Formed in London in the Year 1814

THE

REVIEW

OF

Disputable Questions

IN

GERMANY

AND OTHER PARTS OF THE CONTINENT

OF A RECENT DATE

WALS

WHICH IS PRESENTED IN THE

THEATRE OF THE

OF THE

OF THE

LONDON

Bayerische
Staatsbibliothek
München

1814

FIRST REPORT

Of the Committee for Relieving the Distresses in Germany,

And other parts of the CONTINENT.

ABOUT eight years ago the calamities, occasioned by the War in different provinces of Germany, gave rise to a Subscription and the formation of a Committee in London, to relieve the distresses on the Continent. By the generosity of the British Public, and with the aid of several respectable Foreigners, resident in this country, the sum of nearly 50,000*l.* was remitted to the Continent, which rescued multitudes of individuals and families from the extremity of distress, and the very brink of ruin. The Committee received, both from Germany and Sweden, the most satisfactory documents, testifying that the various Sums which had been transmitted, had been received and conscientiously distributed: but at no period since the existence of this Committee, has the mass of every kind of misery been so great, in the country to which their attention was first directed. Never has the cry of the distressed Germans for help been so urgent, their appeal to British benevolence so pressing, as at the present moment. Who could read the reports of the dreadful conflicts which have taken place in Germany, during the last eventful year; of the many sanguinary battles fought in Silesia, Lusatia, Bohemia, Saxony, Brandenburg, and other parts, and peruse the melancholy details of sufferings, almost unexampled in the annals of history, without the most lively emotions? Who could hear of so many thousands of families barbarously driven from Hamburg, in the midst of a severe winter; of so many villages burnt, cities pillaged, whole principalities desolated, and not glow with ardent desire to assist in relieving distress so multifarious and extensive? *To the alleviation of sufferings so dreadful; to the rescue of our fellow-men, who are literally ready to perish, the views of this Committee are exclusively directed.* Many well-authenticated afflicting details of the present Distress having been, on the 14th of Jan. 1814, laid before the Committee, it was immediately resolved, in reliance on the liberality of the British public, to remit, by that post, the sum of *Three Thousand Five Hundred Pounds*, to respectable Persons, with directions to form Committees of distribution at the several places mentioned below.

Voted the 14th of January.

		<i>Brought Forward</i> £2000	
1. To Leipsic and its vicinity	£500	the vicinity of Harburg, in	
2. To Dresden and its vicinity	500	HANOVER	500
3. To Bautzen and its vicinity	500	6. To the many thousands who have	
4. To Silesia: on the borders of		been forced from their habi-	
which seventy-two villages		tations in HAMBURGH	1000
were almost entirely de-		7. And at a subsequent Meeting,	
stroyed	500	on the 18th Jan. to Erfurt	
5. To Lauenburg, Luneburg, and		and Naumburg, and their vi-	
		city	500
	£2000		£4000

Brought Forward £4000

Voted the 28th January.

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|---|------|
| 8. To Hamburg and its vicinity | 1000 |
| 9. To Berlin, its vicinity and hospital | 1000 |
| 10. To Leipsic and its vicinity | 1000 |
| 11. To Silesia and Lusatia | 500 |
| 12. For the relief of several hundred Children, turned out of the Foundling Hospital at Hamburg | 300 |

Voted the 31st January.

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| 13. To Wittemberg and its vicinity | 500 |
| 14. To Halle and its vicinity | 500 |
| 15. To Dresden and its vicinity | 500 |
| 16. To the different towns, villages, and hamlets, between Leipsic and Dresden | 1000 |

Voted on the 1st of February.

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| 17. To be given for the relief of Hanover and its vicinity | 500 |
| 18. To be given to Stettin and its vicinity | 500 |

Voted on the 3d of February.

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| 19. To be given to Stargardt, its hospitals and vicinity | 300 |
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Voted on the 10th of February.

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| 20. Liegnitz, Neusalz, Jauer, Buntzlau, and the seventy-two villages which are almost entirely destroyed | 2000 |
| 21. Bautzen, with the recommendation of Bischofswerda, Zittau, Lauban, Lobau, and vicinity | 600 |
| 22. Culm and neighbourhood, in Bohemia | 500 |
| 23. Dresden and vicinity | 500 |
| 24. Pirna, Freiberg, and vicinity | 500 |
| 25. Lützen and vicinity | 300 |
| 26. For the unfortunate Peasantry, in the vicinity of Leipsic | 1000 |
| 27. Torgau | 500 |
| 28. Naumburg and vicinity | 500 |
| 29. Weissenfels and vicinity | 500 |
| 30. Erfurt, Eisenach, and vicinity | 500 |
| 31. Dessau and vicinity | 500 |
| 32. Fulda, Hanau, and vicinity | 1000 |
| 33. Schwerin, Rostock, and vicinity | 800 |
| 34. Wismar and vicinity | 200 |
| 35. Frankfurt and vicinity | 500 |
| 36. Lubeck and vicinity | 500 |
| 37. Lauenburg, Ratzeburg, Lüneburg, Zelle, Harburg, Stade, and neighbouring villages | 1000 |
| 38. Berlin, Witstock, and vicinity | 1000 |
| 39. To be held ready at Berlin, for the Sufferers at Magdeburg, when that fortress shall be evacuated by the enemy | 1000 |
| 40. Hamburg and vicinity | 1000 |
| 41. Bremen and vicinity | 500 |
| 42. Würzburg and vicinity | 500 |

£27,500

Brought Forward £27,500

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|---|-----|
| 43. For the unfortunate villages between Dresden and the Bohemian frontiers | 500 |
| 44. For the poor children at the Orphan-house at Halle | 300 |

Voted on the 17th of February.

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|---|------|
| 45. To Stettin and vicinity, in addition | 500 |
| 46. To Altona, Lubeck, and Bremen, for the unfortunate Exiles driven from Hamburg | 3000 |
| 47. To Kiel, for the unfortunate Sufferers in Holstein | 500 |
| 48. To Leipsic and vicinity, Chemnitz, and Freiberg | 2000 |
| 49. To Dresden and vicinity | 2000 |

Voted on the 21st of February.

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| 50. To Erfurt and vicinity | 500 |
| 51. To those parts of the Hanoverian Dominions which have most suffered by the late ravages of war | 1000 |

Voted on the 28th of February.

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| 52. For the inhabitants of Magdeburg, who have left that unfortunate city | 500 |
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Voted on the 3d of March.

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| 53. For Bischofswerda in Lusatia, a town of 400 houses, entirely burnt to the ground by the French | 500 |
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Voted on the 10th of March.

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| 54. To Custrin, to be kept ready at Berlin for them, when the French shall have surrendered it | 500 |
| 55. To Glogau, to be kept ready at Berlin for them, when the enemy shall have surrendered it | 500 |
| 56. To the district between Dresden and the Bohemian frontiers, where 36,000 inhabitants are left houseless and destitute | 500 |

Voted on the 17th of March.

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|---|------|
| 57. To Erfurth and Thuringia, in addition | 700 |
| 58. To the Ladies' Committee at Berlin, of which the Countess of Wintzingerode is at the head, confiding the amount to the principles of which those Ladies have so much to their honor already given decided proof, especially in their attention to the sick and wounded in the different hospitals at Berlin | 1000 |
| 59. To the Exiles from Custrin, Glogau, and to the burnt-out villagers in the neighbourhood of Gros Beeren | 1000 |

£43,000

<i>Brought Forward</i> £43,000	
60. To the Exiles from Hamburg, who fled to Bremen	500
61. To the Exiles from Hamburg, who fled to Lubeck	500
62. To the unfortunate, plundered, and burnt-out country people in Silesia, where 72 villages are heaps of ruins	2000
	£46,000

<i>Brought Forward</i> £ 46,000	
63. To the unfortunate Sufferers at Hamburg, to be held ready, when surrendered by the ene- my,	2000
64. To the 36,000 unfortunate and houseless villagers between Dresden and the Bohemian frontiers	1500
	£49,500

At a General Meeting, convened by the Committee for relieving the Distress in Germany, and other parts of the Continent, on the 27th of January, at the City of London Tavern, Bishopgate-street,

HENRY THORNTON, Esq. M. P. in the Chair.

The Chairman read a Letter from His Royal Highness the Duke of SUSSEX, stating, that an illness, which had deprived him of his rest the preceding night, totally incapacitated him from the proposed pleasure of presiding at a Meeting, the purpose of which was so congenial to his feelings, and in the success of which he avowed his heart to be deeply engaged.

The Secretary then read an interesting Memorial from the inhabitants of Leipsic, praying that relief from British benevolence, which former experience had taught them to confide in.

THE FOLLOWING RESOLUTIONS WERE AGREED TO.

1. That it appears to this Meeting, that the distress arising out of the ravages of war in Germany, and other parts of the Continent, is inconceivably great, and loudly calls on the British Nation for the exercise of its accustomed beneficence.

2. That this General Meeting, convened by the Committee appointed in the year 1805, for relieving the distresses in Germany and other parts of the Continent, approves most cordially of the object of the Committee, and especially of the prompt measures taken at their meetings of the 14th and 18th of January, anticipating the liberality of the British Public, and sending immediate succour to the places in greatest need.

3. That an addition to the Subscriptions already opened by the Committee be now applied for, to meet the relief they have already ordered, and that the Committee be desired, without delay, to use its utmost endeavours to procure further contributions, to alleviate, as much as possible, the present unparalleled distress on the Continent.

4. That it be recommended to the Committee in the distribution of the funds to observe the strictest impartiality, and that the measure of distress in each place or district do regulate the proportion of relief to be afforded.

5. That the several bankers in the metropolis and the country be, and they are hereby requested to receive Subscriptions for this great object of charity; and that the country Bankers be, and they are hereby requested to remit the amount received, on the first day of March, to Henry

Thornton Esq. Bartholomew-Lane, with the names of Subscribers, and to continue the same on the first day of each subsequent month.

6. That the Clergy of the Church of England, and Ministers of all religious denominations, be, and they are hereby earnestly requested to recommend this important object to their several congregations, and to make public collections in aid of its funds.

7. That all the Corporate Bodies in the United Kingdom be, and they are hereby respectfully requested, to contribute to this important object.

8. That the most respectful thanks of this Meeting are due, and that they be presented to His Royal Highness the Duke of SUSSEX, for his condescending and immediate acquiescence in the request, that he would take the Chair on this important occasion.

HENRY THORNTON, Chairman.

Resolved, That the thanks of this Meeting be given to HENRY THORNTON, Esq. for the zeal and ability evinced in his conduct in the Chair.

Extract from a MEMORIAL addressed by the City of LEIPSIK to the independent and benevolent BRITISH NATION in behalf of the inhabitants of the adjacent Villages and Hamlets, who have been reduced to extreme Distress by the Military Operations in Oct. 1813.

The prosperity of Leipsic depends upon commerce, as that of commerce depends upon liberty. Till 1806 it was a flourishing city. With England in particular, whose manufactures and colonial produce were allowed to be freely imported, its commercial relations were of the highest importance. For the opulence which Leipsic then enjoyed it was indebted to its extensive traffic, which contributed to the prosperity of Saxony in general; but it was more particularly the numerous adjacent villages and hamlets, that owed to our city their respectability, their improvements, and the easy circumstances of their inhabitants.

The battle of Leipsic will be ever memorable in the annals of History. A severe lot has hitherto befallen our city. To the burdens and requisitions of every kind by which it was overwhelmed, were added the suspension of trade, and the injury sustained by the entire suppression this year of our two principal fairs. Our resources are exhausted, and we have yet here a prodigious number of sick and wounded; upwards of 30,000 in more than 40 military hospitals, with our own poor, to be provided for.

One subject of affliction lies heavy upon our hearts. Our prosperous days afforded us the felicity of being able to perform, in its full extent, the duty of beneficence towards the necessitous. We have before our eyes many thousands of the inhabitants of the adjacent villages and hamlets, landed proprietors, farmers, ecclesiastics, schoolmasters, artizans of every description, who some weeks since, were in circumstances more or less easy, and at least knew no want; but now, without a home, and stripped of their all, are with their families perishing of hunger. What the industry of many years had acquired was annihilated in a few hours.

All around is one wide waste. The numerous villages and hamlets are almost all entirely or partially reduced to ashes; the yet remaining buildings are perforated with balls, in a most ruinous condition, and plundered of every thing; the barns, cellars, and lofts, are despoiled, and stores of every kind carried off; the implements of farming and domestic economy, for brewing and distilling; in a word, for every purpose; the gardens, plantations, and fruit-trees are destroyed; the fuel collected for the winter, the gates, the doors, the floors, the wood-work of every description, were consumed in the watch-fires; the horses were taken away, together with all the other cattle; and many families are deploring the loss of beloved relatives, or are doomed to behold them afflicted with sickness and destitute of relief. The miserable condition of these deplorable victims to the thirst of conquest, the distress which meets our view whenever we cross our thresholds, no language is capable of describing. The horrid spectacle wounds us to the very soul.

All the Countries of our Continent have been more or less drained by this destructive war. Whither then are these poor people, who have such need of assistance, whither are they to look for relief? Ye free, ye beneficent, ye happy Britons, whose generosity is attested by every page of the annals of suffering humanity, whose soil has been trodden by no hostile foot, who know not the feelings of him that beholds a foreign master revelling in his habitation, of you the city of Leipsic implores relief for the inhabitants of the circumjacent villages and hamlets, ruined by the military events in the past month of October. We therefore entreat our patrons and friends in England to open a Subscription in their behalf. The boon of Charity shall be punctually acknowledged in the public papers, and conscientiously distributed, agreeably to the object for which it was designed, by a Committee appointed for the purpose. Those who partake of it will bless their benefactors, and their grateful prayers for them will ascend to Heaven.

(Signed)

FREGE AND CO.
REICHENBACH AND CO.
J. H. KUSTNER AND CO.

Leipsic, Nov. 1, 1813.

We, the Burgomaster and Council of the city of Leipsic, hereby attest the truth of the deplorable state of our city, and of the villages around it, as faithfully and pathetically described in a Memorial dated November 1st, and addressed to the British Nation by some of our most reputable and highly-respected fellow-citizens, namely the bankers Messrs. Frege and Co.; Messrs. Reichenbach and Co.; Messrs. Küstner and Co.; and recommend it to the generosity which has, in all ages, marked the character of the British Nation. We have formally authenticated this attestation, by affixing to it the seal of our city, and our usual signature.

(L. S.) D. FRIEDRICH HULDREICH CARL SIEGMANN.
LEIPSIC, Nov. 18, 1813. Acting Burgomaster.

N. B. The whole of the Memorial is found in the Narrative of Leipsic, lately published by R. Ackermann, Strand.

A Letter from Count Schönfeld, a Saxon nobleman, many years Ambassador both at the Court of Versailles, before the Revolution; and till within a few years at Vienna. This unfortunate Nobleman was held in the highest veneration and respect for his benevolence to his numerous tenantry, his liberality to strangers, and his general philanthropy.

(Addressed to Mr. Ackermann.)

Leipsic, 23d Nov. 1813.

“SIR,—It is with a sensation truly peculiar and extraordinary, that I take up my pen to address you, to whom I had, some years since, the pleasure of writing several times on subjects of a very different kind: but it is that very difference between those times and the present, and the most wonderful series of events which have followed each other during that period in rapid succession, the ever memorable occurrences of the last years and months, the astonishing success which rejoices all Europe, and has nevertheless plunged many thousands into inexpressible misery; it is all this that has long engaged my attention, and presses itself upon me at the moment I am writing. In events like these, every individual, however distant, must take some kind of interest, either as a merchant or a man of letters, a soldier or an artist; or if none of these at least as a man. How strongly the late events must interest every benevolent and humane mind, I have no need to tell you, who must more feelingly sympathize in them, from the circumstance that it is your native country, where the important question, whether the Continent of Europe should continue to wear an ignominious yoke, and whether it deserved the fetters of slavery because it was not capable of bursting them, has been decisively answered by the greatest and most sanguinary contest that has occurred for many ages. That same Saxony, which three centuries ago released part of the world from the no less galling yoke of religious bondage: which, according to history, has been the theatre of fifteen great battles; that same Saxony is now become the cradle of the political liberty of the Continent. But a power so firmly rooted, could not be overthrown without the most energetic exertions: and while millions are now raising the shouts of triumph, there are, in Saxony alone, a million of souls who are reduced to misery too severe to be capable of taking any part in the general joy, and who are now shedding the bitterest tears of abject wretchedness and want. That such is the fact is confirmed to me by the situation of my acquaintance and neighbours, by that of my suffering tenants, and finally by my own. The ever memorable and eventful battles of the 16th to the 19th October, began exactly upon and between my two estates of Störmthal and Liebertwolkwitz. All that the oppressive imposts, contributions and quarterings, as well as the rapacity of the yet unvanquished French had spared, became on these tremendous days a prey to the flames, or was plundered by those who called themselves allies of our king, but whom the country itself acknowledged as such only through compulsion. Whoever could save his life with the clothes upon his back, might boast of his good fortune; for many who were obliged, with broken hearts, to leave their burning

houses, lost their apparel also. Out of the produce of a tolerably plentiful harvest, not a grain is left for sowing; the little that was in the barns, was consumed in *bivouac*, or, next morning, in spite of the prayers and entreaties of the owners, wantonly burned by the laughing fiends. Not a horse, not a cow, not a sheep is now to be seen; nay, several species of animals appear to be wholly exterminated in Saxony. I have myself lost a flock of 2000 Spanish sheep, Tyrolese and Swiss cattle, all my horses, waggons, and household utensils. The very floors of my rooms were torn up; my plate, linen, and important papers and documents, were carried away and destroyed. Not a looking-glass, not a pane in the windows, or a chair is left. The same calamity befel my wretched tenants, over whose misfortunes I would willingly forget my own. All is desolation and despair, aggravated by the certain prospect of epidemic disease and famine. Who can relieve such misery, unless God should be pleased to do it by means of those generous individuals, to whom, in my own inability to help, I am now obliged to appeal?

“I apply, therefore, to you, Sir, and request you, out of love to your wretched country, which is so inexpressibly devastated, to solicit the aid of your opulent friends and acquaintance, who, with the generosity peculiar to the whole nation, may feel for the unmerited misery of others, in behalf of my wretched tenants in Liebertwolkwitz and Störmthal. These poor and truly helpless unfortunates would, with tears, pay the tribute of their warmest gratitude to their generous benefactors, if they needed that gratitude in addition to the satisfaction resulting from so noble an action. You will not, I am sure, misunderstand my request, as it proceeds from a truly compassionate heart, but which, by its own losses, is reduced so low as to be unable to afford any relief to others. Should it ever be possible for me to serve you or any of your friends here, depend upon my doing all that lies within my poor ability. Meanwhile I remain, in expectation of your kind and speedy fulfilment of my request, **COUNT SCHONFELD.**”

“I have been obliged, by the weakness of my sight, to employ another hand. I remember the friendly sentiments which you here testified for me, with the liveliest gratitude. My patriotic way of thinking, which drew upon me also the hatred of the French government, occasioned me, four years since, to resign the post of ambassador, which I had held twenty-five years, and to retire from service.”

Extract from a Letter of the Rev. N. N. Superintendant at Eckhartsberg in Saxony, addressed to the Rev. Wm. Kueper, in London.

“After the battle of Leipsic, the great mass of the retreating, as well as the pursuing armies, passed through our neighbourhood; and my diocese, consisting of thirty-seven parishes, suffered the most dreadful calamities. The fate of the clergy is peculiarly distressing. The doors, shutters, floors, and even the roofs of the houses, were seized, and burnt at the *bivouacs* by the French; who, in their flight, also carried

off all the utensils, beds and clothes. Though the Austrians, Prussians, and Russians, deserve high praise for the discipline which was maintained in their armies, yet a great number of marauders scoured the country, and took away what the inhabitants had endeavoured to hide in the woods. Many clergymen were personally compelled to drive their cattle after the French armies, and, when permitted to return, were stripped of their coats, boots, or shoes. To most of them not a shirt, coat, boot, or bed, was left. Some, far advanced in years, cannot yet recover from the effects of this cruel treatment. The wives of some of the clergymen of my diocese are now lying on nothing but straw, expecting the birth of infants, for whose covering they have hardly a few rags left, nor have they even the means of keeping a fire in their rooms: indeed most of the houses of the clergy are burnt, and they have been obliged to take shelter in such huts as were too wretched to attract the notice of the French soldiers. The churches afforded no refuge, for even they were plundered, and the pews used as fuel. It is impossible to obtain, in our own country, the means of relief; for the distress is too widely extended, and the inhabitants too much impoverished. May we then not hope, that from England the hand of charity will be stretched out for the relief of the distressed; and that also the suffering clergy of my diocese will find some alleviation of their misery in the Christian sympathy of our English brethren."

Extract of a Letter from F. Hillmer, Counsellor of the Consistory, in the King of Prussia's Dominions, to the Rev. C. I. Latrobe.

Neusalz, in Silesia, Aug. 3, 1813.

"I remember that a society of genuine Christian Philanthropists in England, immediately after the disastrous war between Germany and France, from 1805 to 1807, collected and transmitted large sums of money to various parts of Germany, to afford relief to those places and families which had suffered most by the miseries of war. I have also heard, that, in the beginning of this unhappy war, replete with equal horrors, several parts of my native country were relieved by gifts from the inhabitants of Great Britain, that rich and noble minded nation, and am certain that British sympathy and benevolence is not weary of well-doing, but delights to wipe off the tears of the afflicted.

"Our town of Neusalz, and the neighbouring settlement of the United Brethren, being situated so near the fortress of Glogau on the Oder, and placed near two of the principal military roads, has both in the war of 1806 and in the present, suffered fourfold more than any other town or village in this country, Gnadenberg excepted, which has been twice cruelly plundered. By most enormous contributions and requisitions of all kinds, and the quartering of troops, stationed here for many months, we are now plunged into the deepest misery and poverty.

"I was this day walking in my garden, bemoaning the wretchedness to which we are reduced, when suddenly a hope arose in my mind: 'Perhaps,' said I, 'the hearts and hands of British Christians will again open towards us, when they hear our case, and they will again fly to the as-

sistance of their poor, suffering German brethren. If so, I will also put in *my* humble petition, and supplicate for the town and country, the welfare of which, as one of the magistrates, I am doubly bound in duty to promote; and will write to my friend, Mr. Latrobe, that he may recommend the town of Neusalz, as well as the settlement of the United Brethren here, to their charitable notice, and perhaps move them to grant us also to partake of their bounty.

“If I may be the happy almoner of your noble and generous countrymen, O what joy am I now preparing for my dear inhabitants of Neusalz, and what fervent thanksgivings shall I have to transmit to you and your society.

I remain ever, &c.

C. F. HILLMER.”

Translation of a Letter from the Countess Wintzingerode, dated Berlin, November 18th, 1813, to Mr. Henry Schütze, London.

“SIR,—You have, during your stay at Berlin, taken commiseration upon the unfortunate sufferers at the Hospital in so distinguished a manner, that I venture, confident of your benevolence, to solicit you to forward a subscription for the relief of the sick, still confined at the Hospital of the Oranienburger Gate. We have still there 1900 of these poor afflicted beings, the greater number of whom are becoming daily worse, and more in need of assistance; owing to their increasing weakness from the severity of the weather, and the length of time they have been confined to their beds. This assistance, I am grieved to say, we are daily less able to afford; as, from the manifold sacrifices which our country has been obliged to demand for some time past, the voluntary contributions sensibly diminish. We therefore hope that the benevolent stranger will humanely step forward to alleviate their dreadful distresses.”

Extract of a Communication from Hamburg.

“One of the first measures taken by Davoust in preparing Hamburg for the impending siege, was to take from the Foundling Hospital some hundreds of children, from infancy to twelve years of age, and conduct them to a village about two miles from the city, and then turn them adrift in an open field, to be picked up by the country-people or perish!” This fact is deduced from an authentic communication to a member of the Committee in London.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. G. Frege, one of the senators, and a banker at Leipsic, to Mr. Ackermann, dated Nov. 18, 1813.

“Consider the state of the circumjacent villages, to the distance of ten miles round, all completely stripped; in scarcely any of them is there left a single horse, cow, sheep, hog, fowl, or corn of any kind, either hay or implements of agriculture. All the dwelling-houses have been either burned or demolished, and all the wood-work about them carried

off for fuel by the troops in *bivouac*. The roofs have shared the same fate; the shells of the houses were converted into forts, and loop-holes made in the walls, as every village individually was defended and stormed. Not a door or window is any where to be seen, as those might be removed with the greatest ease, and, together with the roofs, were all consumed. Winter is now at hand, and its rigours begin already to be felt. These poor creatures are thus prevented, not only by the season, from rebuilding their habitations, but also by the absolute want of means; they have no prospect before them but to die of hunger; for all Saxony, together with the adjacent countries, has suffered far too severely to be able to afford any relief to their miseries."

Extract of a Letter from an eminent Merchant at Bremen.

(Copy)

Dated 5th January, 1814.

"Referring to my last, 31st ultimo, the object of the present is to represent to you the distressed situation of Hamburgh, and to request that you will, if possible, promote a public meeting for a Collection. It is not in my power to describe the state of that unfortunate city so wretched as it really is: murders and executions are the leading principles of the government. Fifty thousand inhabitants—I say 50,000, and perhaps even 70,000, have left, and partly been driven from their homes, destitute of all means, and literally starving for want of the common necessities of life. Many, at night, have been dragged from their beds, driven into the churches, locked up there, and at day-break sent out of the town: time hardly left to them to take their children on their backs; and among these are people who have laid in provisions for six months, agreeably to the late decree of Davoust, which now is taken from them. It is for these unfortunate beings that I write and implore assistance, without which they perhaps must perish. Arrestations occur daily: one horrible decree follows another. The environs and beautiful pleasure grounds of Hamburgh are laid waste: houses first plundered, then burnt, and frequently the distressed inhabitants ill treated besides. All the houses as far as the very gates of the city of Altona, the Schulterblatt, the village of Eimsbittel, with the exception of a few houses, have been burnt. Ilam is destroyed, Horn is awaiting the same fate, and the beautiful row of houses along the Rabe has been demolished. Just now I receive information that the houses along the Hollandische Brook (a fine street in the city) are to be pulled down. Thus Hamburgh's former prosperity has been reduced."

Subscriptions for the Relief of the Distresses on the Continent are received by all the Bankers in Town and Country, at the **Stock Exchange**, at **Lloyd's Coffee-house**, and at the **Commercial Sale Rooms' Coffee-house**, Mincing Lane; also by the **Committee at the City of London Tavern**, Bishopgate Street.

HENRY THORNTON, Esq. M. P. Treasurer.
His Royal Highness the **DUKE OF SUSSEX**

THE RIGHT HON. NICHOLAS VANSITTART
W. Wilberforce, Esq. M. P. Kensington Gore
John Julius Angerstein, Esq. Pall Mall
Wm. Alers, Esq. Fenchurch Street
Mr. R. Ackermann, Strand
Mr. Alderman Atkins, M. P. Walbrook
John Henry Albers, Esq. Love Lane, Eastcheap
Wm. Barry, Esq. George Street, Tower Hill
James Bell, Esq. Kenton Street, Brunswick Square
Joseph Benwell, Esq. Battersea
Thomas Blacker, Esq. Kensington House
Anthony Brown, Esq. Commercial Sale Rooms
The Rev. Dr. Brunnmark, Wellclose Square
Jos. Butterworth, Esq. M. P. Bedford Square
Jasper Capper, Gracechurch Street
George Cowie, Esq. Russel Square
Joseph Foster, Bromley, Middlesex
William Fry, Poultry
The Rev. H. Giese, Great Pulteney St. Golden Square
L. A. Goldschmidt, Esq. St. Helens
I. P. H. Hagedorn, Esq. Coleman Street
Jacob Hagen, junr. Mill Street Dock Head
Jos. Hardcastle, Esq. Old Swan Stairs
M. J. Hertz, Esq. St. Helen's Place
Wm. Henry Hoare, Esq. Fleet Street
Anthony Horne, Bank Side
The Rev. Mr. Hulle, Belgrave place, Pimlico
Jacob Hulle, Esq. Lawrence Pountney Lane
The Rev. W. Kueper, Eaton Street, Pimlico
The Rev. C. I. Latrobe, Nevil Court, Fetter Lane
John Lodge, Esq. Garlick Hill
Zachary Macaulay, Esq. Birchin Lane
R. M'Kerrell, Esq. Watling Street
Ambrose Martin, Esq. Charlotte Street
James Meyer, Esq. Leadenhall Street
Sparkes Moline, Leadenhall Street
John Nonnen, Esq.
George Oppenheimer, Esq. New Broad Street
John Parish, Esq. London
Robert Pedder, Esq. Gould Square Crutched Friars
Thomas Pellatt, Esq. Ironmonger's Hall
James Pritt, Esq. Wood-Street, Cheapside
George Ranking, Esq. Cheapside
William Foster Reynolds, Great St. Helens
I. A. Rucker, Esq. Mincing Lane
H. I. Rucker, Esq. Crutched Friars
I. D. Rucker, Esq. Do.
J. F. Schroder, Esq. New Broad Street

Henry Schutze, Esq. St. Helen's Place
 The Rev. Dr. Schwabe, Goodman's Fields
 Claud Scott, Esq. Bruton Street
 Benj. Shaw, Esq. M. P. Cornhill
 Edw. Simeon, Esq. Salvadore House, Bishopgate
 Henry Siffken, Esq. Bush Lane
 J. C. Splitgerber, Esq. Church Court, Walbrook
 Robert Steven, Esq. Old Swan Lane
 Christopher Sundius, Esq. Devonshire Square
 The Rev. C. F. Steinkopff, Savoy
 Robert Thornton, Esq. M. P. Grafton Street
 Saml. Thornton, Esq. M. P. St. James' Square
 Sir Thos. Tyrwhit, Bart. House of Lords
 Rt. Hon. J. C. Villiers, M. P. North Audley Street
 Dr. John Von Hesse, Queen Square, Westminster
 George Wolff, Esq. Balham

Joseph Reyner, Esq. Mark Lane	}	<i>Committee of Finance.</i>
Samuel Mills, Esq. Finsbury Place		
George Meyer, Esq. Salvador House.		
R. H. Marten, Esq. America Square	}	<i>Secretaries.</i>
Luke Howard, Tottenham		

To the London Committee for alleviating the miseries of war in Germany.

To the most dreadful of the effects of the vial of wrath, poured forth upon unhappy Saxony in the course of the year 1813, belongs a circumstance, which, though of a most alarming and urgent nature, has not yet been publicly noticed. In the upper circle of Meissen, on both banks of the Elbe, from Dresden to Berggiesshübel, Schandau, and Neustadt, in an area of about eight (German) square miles, which was in reality the theatre of war, both before the armistice, and after the renewal of hostilities in the successive months of August, September, October, and November, there were at the end of January last 400 *very young children*, many of whom indeed are scarcely able to go alone, bereft of father and mother, without guardian or provider, destitute of shelter and protection, and exposed, amidst the extreme severity of a protracted winter, to all the horrors of want and hunger. Their number in February increased to 500, and keeps augmenting, as the fatal fevers yet continue their ravages in that whole district, and daily reduce more children to the state of helpless orphans. Strange as this circumstance may appear, it is but the natural consequence of the inexpressible miseries and hardships which for four months were accumulated on a country so highly cultivated, and so late a Paradise; where half a million of famished combatants, from almost every region of the Continent, rushed in such a narrow compass upon one another, and destroyed all before them. From the middle of May till the conclusion of the armistice, the flames of war had reduced

to ashes eighty villages in the tract between Bautzen, Görlitz, and Lauban, and had plunged the inhabitants into unspeakable distress. Thus the small town of Bischoffswerda was burned down, with the exception of three houses, by French incendiaries; for to call them soldiers would be an insult to the military profession. The immediate environs of Dresden, however, were yet spared. It was not till the 20th of August that these began to be visited by all the horrors of war. An uncommonly productive harvest had filled the barns, as the armistice had afforded the husbandman an opportunity for getting it in. But all the later crops, such as potatoes, turnips, and other vegetables; all the fruits, for the cultivation of which this district is particular distinguished, and which this year were doubly abundant, as well as the produce of the vineyards, had not yet attained maturity. In this state the country was found by the half-starved armies of Napoleon, while the allies entered from the Bohemian frontiers. Six times did the French imperial guard, hotly engaged with the uniformly victorious troops of the allies, traverse the vicinity of Dohna, Dippoldswalda, Pirna, and Giesshübel. Consider only the devastations occasioned by the bivouacs in the neighbourhood of each village; the innumerable troops of foraging and plundering soldiers, who after having four times pillaged a place, returned a fifth time to see what they could still glean, and when they found nothing moveable, out of rage and vexation destroyed and demolished all that fell in their way. In the tremendous days of the 26th and 27th of August, 10 villages in the immediate environs of Dresden were burned; a far greater number, in the latter conflicts, and subsequently during the siege, in October and November; and many houses were demolished merely for the purpose of fuel. Hence it is no longer difficult to conceive that in this district alone there should now be sixty villages completely destroyed, but not fewer than one hundred and sixty deprived of nearly all the means of subsistence, as they are destitute of cattle, implements of agriculture, and seed-corn. The inhabitants of the burned and demolished villages sought shelter, with their helpless families, among their neighbours; but as these also had nothing for themselves, much less to give away, especially after Napoleon had, in the last days of September, ordered all the cattle to be driven off, and, in fact, organized a regular system of pillage, the natural consequence was, that amidst all these horrors and privations, a malignant disease spread in all directions from the crowded French hospitals and the sick soldiers in general, and attacked in particular these unfortunate exiled families. The epidemic fever often swept away all the adults of a family, as one individual was obliged to attend upon another, and thus the infection became more and more widely diffused. Among the hundreds that died were very few children, who upon the whole remained unaffected by the contagion. Many of them in consequence lost their parents or protectors, and wherever neighbours or acquaintance could make room, they took them in out of compassion, to preserve them from absolutely perishing of hunger and cold. The universal distress prevented the physicians and surgeons from giving more than a momentary attendance, by no means adequate to the urgency of the cases. A Central Committee and Association was there-

fore instituted at Dresden for the purpose of providing for the orphan children of the circle of Upper Meissen, under the active superintendence and comprehensive co-operation of M. Von Zeschwitz, the captain of the circle. At the same time that the General Commission of Relief for the whole country was collecting contributions, and the other burdens of war yet bore very heavily upon all classes of the inhabitants of Dresden, considerable subscriptions were raised, partly in that city, and partly in such of the neighbouring districts as had suffered less severely, and the sums so collected were applied to the relief of those places, whose necessities were most pressing. It was not long before many philanthropic individuals, even in those parts which had been cruelly afflicted by the calamities of war, promised to receive and support some of those destitute orphans. Lower Lusatia alone has given hopes of providing for 80 of them in different districts. The Central Committee hired a house at Pirna, where 20 children were immediately received, clothed, freed from cutaneous diseases, and rendered fit to be placed in the hands of humane persons. When these are distributed others take their places. Similar depots were formed at Dippoldswalda, through the liberality of M. Zahn, and at Grünberg, by Count Dohna. At each place 20 children are received, and after a due separation of such as are to be allotted to farmers, from those that are fit for other employments, they are distributed among the humane. The first address published by the Central Committee on the 5th of March, has already excited compassion in different parts; and as it has been inserted in various journals, especially in the excellent *National Gazette of the Germans*, it is to be hoped, that even in distant countries this subject will command the attention of the benevolent; considering, that through the inexpressible woes of Saxony, the cruel yoke of the oppressor was first broken, and that here thousands suffered and bled for millions now exulting, *unhurt*, in their emancipation.

Ye benevolent, ye Christian philanthropists, in Albion's happy isle, exempt from all the miseries of war! ye have already given us, heavily oppressed people of Dresden, the most affecting proofs of British generosity, and announced still greater. The deeply dejected inhabitants of the shores of the Elbe, raise their eyes to Heaven to catch the rays of light, hope, and consolation, that burst upon them from the banks of the Thames. In future, generous men, address those contributions which your liberality may allot to Dresden and its vicinity, immediately to the *Central Committee of the Circle of Meissen, in Dresden*, or to the Captain of the Circle, M. Von Zeschwitz, in Dresden, the warmest of patriots and philanthropists, who is personally known to the Rev. Mr. Latrobe, a worthy member of your Committee. I am commissioned by him to write this.

It were ardently to be wished that you would be pleased to direct about 1000*l.* out of the sums in future voted for the environs of Dresden, *to be set apart as a fund for the 600 helpless orphan children, whose case is described in the preceding report.* It is one of the most urgent and sacred duties of charity, to provide for these innocent victims of war.

Saxony is so impoverished as to be able to afford them but a scanty relief: and yet it is necessary that permanent institutions for the support and education of *so many* should be founded. For this purpose a permanent fund is absolutely requisite. The most exact account shall be rendered, tables drawn up, and reports transmitted. Heaven grant that the communications with England be but securely established! for certainly several addresses to British philanthropists sent through our post-office have already miscarried. This letter will be forwarded in an enclosure by the benevolent and active house of Frege and Co. at Leipsic. The Almighty help us all.

Dresden, April 1, 1814.

CARL BÖTTIGER.

P. S. The Committee for Relief has just received from Frege and Co. the sum of 2000*l.* respecting the application of which reports shall be furnished without delay. Our grateful prayers ascend to Him, the Eternal Source of Light and Mercy.

In consequence of the above and other documents, relative to the deplorable state of the ORPHAN CHILDREN who have become innocent victims to the late ravages of war on the Continent, the Committee for relieving the distresses in Germany, resolved on the 28th of April last, to devote the sum of 5000*l.* to the sole purpose of assisting such institutions as have already been, or may hereafter be established for their support and education. To this end they immediately ordered 300*l.* to be remitted to the Committee of Dresden, for the Upper Circle of Meissen, and 300*l.* for the theatre of the battle of Leipsic; in the confident hope that the generous British public will not only approve this necessary and prompt determination, but also, with its accustomed benevolence, furnish the means of carrying it into effect to its full extent.

COMMITTEE ROOM, CITY OF LONDON TAVERN.

At a meeting of the Committee for relieving the Distress in Germany, and other parts of the Continent, held on the 23d of May, 1814, ANTHONY BROWN, Esq. in the Chair,

RESOLVED, That the thanks of this Committee be presented to the Reverend Clergy of the Established Church, and to the Ministers of the several other Religious Denominations, for the kindness with which they have so successfully pleaded the important cause of Germany with their respective Congregations.

R. H. MARTEN,

Secretary to the Committee in London for the Distresses by War in Germany.

Bischopswerda, April 16, 1814.

At the moment we were about to dispatch this document of our misfortunes, we were anew surprised by the account of the additional grant

of 500*l*. sterling to our town. It is impossible to represent in words the effect of this dispensation of Providence, the joy which pervades our hitherto desponding hearts, the tears of gratitude that overflow the eyes of the poorest of our fellow-sufferers. Ah, no! the thankful looks directed to Him who governs the Universe, and the hearts of men, can alone testify the feelings that thrill our bosoms.

God preserve Britain!

The Magistracy of the Town, through the Provisional Deputation for distributing the Donations of the London Committee.

F. W. KONIG, Burgomaster.

C. G. GRABNER,

J. C. GNAUCH.

The above town of Bischofswerda contained between 3 and 4000 houses, and was wantonly burnt by the French, because they accused the inhabitants of having been friendly to the Russians.

SECOND REPORT

Of the Committee for Relieving the Distresses in Germany,
and other parts of the CONTINENT.

AFTER the exertions of a month, the Committee is now enabled, with the most lively emotions of satisfaction, to state to the Public, that its appeal to British benevolence has not been made in vain. It has been met with a degree of promptitude, and of humane feeling, which affected the minds of the Committee with gratitude to God, and to the willing instruments of His bounty. Yet such has been the extent of the devastation, such the depth of misery into which tens of thousands have been plunged, such is the still continued cry for relief, from various quarters, that the Committee can on no account think of relaxing its efforts.

Since the publication of the highly interesting details from Leipsic, Hanover, Silesia, &c. contained in the first Report, the Committee has received a variety of authentic and most affecting relations from Dresden, Holstein, Hamburg, and the vicinity of Bremen. The subjoined extracts will need no comment; they speak most powerfully to every feeling mind.

The following are the Instructions given by the London Committee to the Committees of Distribution on the Continent.

PERMIT us to inform you, that the London Committee for relieving the Distresses in Germany, and other parts of the Continent, deeply sympathizing in the distressed situation of your town, (or district,) and anxiously wishing to afford some relief to the suffering inhabitants, have devoted the sum of——to this purpose, in the distribution of which they request your attention to the following points:

1. The express design of this Charity is to relieve those who have been plunged into poverty and distress by the recent calamities of the War.
2. In the appropriation of its funds, the strictest impartiality is to be observed.
3. The distribution is to take place with the least possible loss of time.
4. No one family or individual is to receive too large a proportion of this Charity. The amount of the loss, and all the circumstances of the persons to be relieved, are duly to be taken into consideration.
5. For these purposes a Committee of Distribution is immediately to be formed, consisting of magistrates, clergymen, merchants, and such other persons as are most generally respected for their knowledge, discretion, and integrity. Should a Committee be already formed for the disposing of contributions received from other quarters, they are requested

to choose from among its members a Sub-Committee for the management of the sums received from London.

6. This Committee is requested to keep an accurate list of every person and family they relieve, as well as the sum allotted to each; and to transmit to the London Committee such authentic accounts of the distress still prevailing, together with such particulars relative to the good effects produced by the distribution of the charity, as may prove interesting to the public.

7. Finally, the Committee of Distribution will have the goodness, at the close of their benevolent labours, to draw up a concise Report of the manner in which they have applied the funds intrusted to their care, accompanied with such documents as they may deem necessary, and to send the whole to the London Committee.

8. The London Committee, considering themselves responsible to the Public, whose almoners they are, wish to lay particular stress on a fair, equitable, and impartial distribution of this bounty; and as persons of different ranks and religious denominations, in Great Britain, have been the contributors, they anxiously wish that the *most distressed*, without regard to any religious community, whether Christians or Jews, Protestants or Catholics, may receive their due proportion in the distribution.

9. They now conclude with assurances of their deep interest in the sufferings of their brethren on the continent; and consider it not only a duty, but a privilege, to administer to their necessities, as far as the kind Providence of God, through the instrumentality of the British Public, may enable them to dispense.

10. The Committee of Distribution are requested to appoint a correspondent with the London Committee, and to transmit their letters to

R. H. MARTEN, } Secretaries,
LUKE HOWARD, }

At the City of London Tavern, London.

From the Neighbourhood of Hamburg.

End of January, 1814.

AFTER the occupation of Holstein, by the troops of the northern army, Hamburg and Altona were invested in the middle of December, by Russian corps, at the distance of two miles from the city. Altona, situated on the glacis of the fortress, was not occupied either by French or Russian troops, but entirely cut off by the latter, from the rest of Holstein. To represent all the oppressions which the unhappy inhabitants of Hamburg suffered down to the period of the blockade, would carry us too far: the contribution of forty-eight millions of francs, (about two millions and a half sterling,) imposed on them by way of punishment, and the plunder of the bank, are known; we need only mention that the *requisitions* amounted to upwards of forty millions; that within a space of 4,500 feet round the ramparts, all houses were destroyed and burnt down; that sixty-one houses at Hamm were also burnt, and that the inhabitants were ordered to lay in provisions for nine months. Who-

soever is acquainted with the situation of the lower class of the people, and knows the populous vicinity of Hamburg, will be able to form an idea of the extent of the calamity, from this very beginning. The several civil administrations, viz. the excise-office, post-office, police, custom-office, &c. were ordered to supply themselves, by force, from the neighbouring villages; by which means, a great many peasants were plundered by armed men, in the most wanton manner.

During the week before Christmas, more extensive measures were adopted: all the suburbs and adjacent villages were burnt down, after eight hours' warning: the Hamburgerberg, containing six thousand inhabitants, the Reeperbahn, Schulterblatt, Rosenhoff, Schaferkamp, Grindell, &c. the beautiful country seats, near the Alster, shared the same fate: great part of this devastation was made without any military reason, as is evident, from many houses situate upon Danish territory, having remained untouched in the midst of this field of desolation. At a later period, Harvestehude, the beautiful village of Eimsbittel, a considerable part of the Stadt Diech, and part of the Gärtnerstrasse, at Altona, were also burned.

At Christmas and New Year's Eve, large bodies of inhabitants were turned out: young and stout persons, as being dangerous; and old and infirm ones, as being useless consumers. Soldiers and police-officers entered the houses by night, dragged the unhappy people from their beds, suffered them hardly to dress themselves, much less to take any thing with them, confined them for some hours in churches, and turned thousands of them, at day-break, out of the gates, exposing them to the inclemency of the weather. The property of the banished fell to the share of the soldiers and of the populace. The orphan-house was evacuated, and upwards of four hundred children driven out of the Dam Gate, to Eppendorf. The convicts, detained in several prisons, were, it was said, to be transferred to Lubeck; but, as none of them have arrived there, they most likely have been expelled promiscuously, together with persons of respectability. From the hospitals and infirmaries, old and weak persons were driven in herds, out of the Altona Gate; dressed in their festival habits, the only ones that were left them, they were seen wandering and tottering about in the streets of Altona; four of them were upwards of a hundred years old. Some, having been unaccustomed for a length of time, to the air, and exposed, half naked, to a cold of 19 degrees, (*Reaum.*) turned mad. Scenes were witnessed, which filled even French gens d'armes with horror and detestation. The sick were next to be disposed of: they were transported in many waggons, attended by officers of the police, to Altona; but there being a great scarcity of provisions, fuel, straw, &c. occasioned by the interruption of all intercourse with Holstein, some of these waggons were refused admittance: upon which the poor unhappy wretches were thrown upon the high roads, where they must have perished miserably, had they not been ultimately received, and carried into Altona.

In the first week of the new year, Davoust ordered the infirmary, called the Pest-hof, situated without the town, to be burned; which order was so promptly executed, that a great number of people must have

perished in the flames, but for the help sent them by the magistrates of Altona. During that night, the sick were thrown into the snow, on the neighbouring field, where they lay till waggons arrived, on which the nervous, blind, maniacs, and those afflicted with infectious diseases, were promiscuously laden. Eight hundred of these wretches were carried to Eppendorf, where no previous notice had been sent, and consequently where no preparation had been made for their reception ; so that three days after their arrival, many of them were without shelter, and maniacs ran about the streets, at the very time that this place was taken by assault, by the Russians. It ought not to be forgotten, that all those institutions had been provided with stores at the expense of the town, by the express order of the French, which stores were now confiscated, and hoarded up in the French magazines. The number of persons driven away from Hamburg, amounts, at this moment, to twenty-six thousand, besides which, twenty thousand have lost their houses and property by fire in the suburbs ; and yet, daily, more are expelled and more houses burned. The roads about Hamburg, in all directions, are crowded with children, women, and old men, half starved and frozen : long trains, conducted by Cossacks, are seen lingering on the roads to Lubeck and Bremen. It would be useless to dwell any longer on this distressful scene of calamity ; it surpasses all description. To mention the cases of individuals, has been industriously avoided. Let us now add what has been done to assuage the misery.

In the first place, mention is to be made of the beneficent inhabitants of Altona, of their magistrates, and their venerable chief president, Von Blucher, a relation to the famous Prussian Marshal. They received their out-cast neighbours without any reserve ; every room was opened to them, they had their portion of every meal. The wealthy citizens of Hamburg, who had taken their refuge here, were allowed to form a committee, and make general collections to provide food for the indigent and necessitous, and assist them to proceed to more distant places. On the 5th of January, the frost rendered the farther transportation of the poor, to Bremen, impracticable ; the same day, a strict blockade of Altona, by the Russians, which became necessary for military purposes, commenced, and neither were men allowed to pass out, nor provisions to be brought in ; when yet many exiles remained, and provisions were rather scarce. The humanity of the Russian commanders mitigated as much as possible this fresh calamity of a town, already exposed to the greatest dangers, and in which ten thousand strangers were harboured, and six thousand daily fed and warmed at the public expense. His Royal Highness the Crown Prince of Sweden has assigned 40,000 dollars for the support of the exiles : citizens of the three Hanse towns have been appointed for the management of this sum, and Lubeck and Bremen were destined to receive the unhappy people. In both towns, committees have been appointed by their respective magistrates, for that purpose. Several thousands of Hamburgers are already at Bremen ; families of some distinction have found shelter in the houses of the citizens ; the great mass of the exiles are quartered in the public buildings, and country houses. The liberality and benevolence of Bre-

men may be depended upon. Lubeck, although distressed herself, behaves in the same manner. Much care is taken here, particularly of the poor sick, and the women and children: these find attentive care and instruction. What has been done in support of the wretched at those places would, indeed, assuage our feelings in some degree; but, it has become almost impossible for the sufferers to reach those places of comfort. The inclemency of the season, a vast quantity of snow, want of carriages, which have all been seized for the purposes of war, present difficulties nearly insurmountable. At Bergedorf and Buxtehude, on the roads to Bremen and Lubeck, the inhabitants willingly share the remainder of their property with the sufferers.

WHOEVER has read this true, and in no wise exaggerated description of long-protracted misery, will be ready to do his utmost to mitigate it. Let no one despair. In times when the sovereign justice of God visibly walks upon earth; when the most daring arrogance, without ceasing to aspire to dominion, is forced to a confession of its impotence; in times which, at least, evidently shew that sin and violence can hold no lasting sway—in such times, we ought to exert ourselves to combat the worst extremities; no sacrifice ought to be too great! God will dry all tears.

Extracts of Letters from Peter Rucker, Esq. to I. D. Rucker.

Altona, 4th January, 1814.

MARSHAL Davoust proceeds daily with his horrid devastations within and round about Hamburg. These days past the whole of the Hamburger-Berg has been burnt down. Last night many houses were still in flames, and we could very distinctly view from hence the dreadful scene. The Hamburgers residing here have now called a commission together, whereof I also am a member, in order to provide as much as possible for the driven out and forlorn Hambro' families. To this effect, we distribute allowances of good strong soup and bread, which for the present we get prepared in Ottensen. From the time of the expulsion up to last night, 16,000 allowances have been given. A part of those turned out have found shelter in the houses of some well disposed inhabitants here, and receive for themselves and families, the above stated nourishment. For the sick and very aged people, who had no where to go to, lodgings have been procured; which have mostly been given gratis by people in easy circumstances. Other poor families, who wish to travel further to Bremen or Lubeck, are provided with a little travelling money, in order to clear part of the way. The collection amongst the Hamburgers here has yielded about 5 to 6000 florins; (near 1000*l*.) and amongst those in Kiel, &c. about 2000 florins currency, exclusive of that amongst the inhabitants of Altona which has brought us 12,000 florins.

28th January, 1814.

As I told you before, we have got on our hands a great number of old people, mostly so crippled that they can hardly move, of sick and of parents, who have a number of quite young children with them; all of which classes cannot possibly walk any further; and as for riding, there

is absolutely no means for that, on account of the immense requisition of carriages for the army, Of people coming under the above description we have now filled four buildings, procured for that purpose, with more than a thousand, whom we provide with food and the necessary fuel. Independently of this, we have to supply other numbers of persons driven out of Hamburg, but who have got shelter in the houses of individuals, with more than 3000 daily allowances of Rumford soup and bread. You will conceive that all this occasions a large expenditure every day. Up to this moment, we have received for this purpose, by way of voluntary contributions, a sum of about 24,000 florins, currency, the better half of which is spent already. Then we have still another branch of expenses, viz. travelling money, which we provide quite poor people with, though necessarily with great œconomy; giving to a numerous family at the utmost three or four florins currency, (about four or five shillings,) and to single persons only eight stivers (about eight pence). How very welcome the assistance from your side has proved, you may easily imagine. An unfortunate circumstance however is, there being a great scarcity of provisions in this town, &c. &c.

As yet nothing serious is undertaken against the French. With the quiet they are left in, they do not fail burning also every more distant part about Hamburg, which as yet had been spared. Thus they burnt last night the whole of the Grunen Deich, up to the bridge in Billwarder. I spoke this morning a number of its inhabitants, who were compelled to quit their dwellings suddenly, leaving all their property behind them. Yet they were told only the day before that their houses would be spared; notwithstanding which on the day following they were driven like cattle out of their houses by the French military, and cursed for being friends to the Cossacks. These unfortunate people now all come hither, and wander about with their wives and children. To see these poor people with the tears of despair in their eyes, is a heart-rending scene indeed.

4th February, 1814.

As they continue still daily driving a number of people out of Hamburg, the quantity of those who stand in need of our assistance, augments, alas! in proportion. These last days we have had already 5300 people to provide for, many of whom would most assuredly have perished had they not been relieved.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. Schroeder, a Magistrate and celebrated Astronomer at Lilienthal, in Hanover.

Dated January 1st, 1814.

On Easter Monday, 1813, between twenty and thirty Cossacks being quartered at Lilienthal, about 200 French soldiers ventured to come hither. The Cossacks drove them from the dam of the little river Wörpe into the houses; but having no room to manœuvre, retreated to a short distance. Four Cossacks however crept along the ground, and firing

among them through the open house-doors, forced them to fly through the Wörpe; they kept firing upon them out of the cottages, wounded an officer, and pursued them into Borgfeld; from whence, on the same day, they retreated to their head-quarters at Ottersberg.

The wounded officer asserted, that the detachment had been fired upon by the peasantry from the cottages. Without any further notice, therefore, General Vandamme gave orders, on the 21st of April, about three o'clock in the morning, to set fire to Lilienthal, with all the small villages adjoining, and the government buildings: at the same time the French poured a shower of bullets into the houses to prevent the poor inhabitants from saving their goods, and fired at all those who ventured to carry off any thing. Two were killed, and many wounded. The barbarians, having executed this horrible vengeance, now first instituted an examination; and pronounced the whole town of Lilienthal, and adjoining villages *innocent*! The damage done is computed at 60,000 rix-dollars (above 10,000*l.*)

A strong wind aided the conflagration. Not a scrap of paper did I save; but was obliged to fly with my family, in our night-dresses, to my farm at Adolphsdorf. I have suffered a loss in corn, hay, straw, and moveables, to the amount of 9000 rix-dollars, and reckon my books at 3000.

But I am still more hurt at what followed: about six days after, when I was obliged to be absent at Bremen, these Vandals returned from Borgfeld to Lilienthal, broke into the observatory, which had escaped the flames; and, with a fury the most unprovoked and irrational, destroyed or carried off the most valuable clocks, telescopes, and other astronomical and mathematical instruments. My servants afterwards hought a few of these articles from the robbers; and I got back the three foot achromatic telescope, which the honest officer of the gang had secured; but most of the other instruments were lost. The loss falls properly on the University of Göttingen, but I am willing to consider it as my own. During the French administration, I was obliged to build at least half of their public buildings for them; but, as usual, my account remained unpaid.

Many of the poor sufferers in this country, whom the French have robbed of their all, have applied to me, that I might represent their case, and procure some charitable relief for them in England, by a collection among the benevolent people there: but I don't know whether the particular case of Lilienthal will excite much attention.

Blankenese, January 11, 1814.

The number of those who leave Hamburg, increases daily; it is said, they amount to 30,000. Eimsbittel has been burnt, during an affair between the Russians and the French; only a single house remains. Eppendorf has been taken by the Russians; it has not suffered much, but *a great number of the sick and orphans, who were there, have perished with cold and hunger.*

January 25, 1814.

The French out-posts have been attacked, and driven in as far as the town. Much blood has been spilt on both sides; many houses, and even entire villages, have been consumed by fire. Hamm has been burnt down. Several houses, on the Stadtdeich, the Schacferknang, and Rosenhoff are laid in ashes. We have fires every day. At Hamburg, 1500 horses have been killed, not because there was a want of meat, but because a considerable part of the forage had been spoiled. All churches have been converted into stables. Of white bread very little is made; and only he who has a permit is allowed to buy two pounds a day. All houses in the vicinity of the ramparts, Kehrivieder, Hall Reihe, Hall Brook, Wandrahm, Schweinemarkt, Messberg, &c. &c. have been given up to the military.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman in the British Commissariat, in the North of Germany.

Dated Lubec, January 26, 1814.

I witnessed some most distressing scenes in Holstein, which made my heart bleed: let me mention but one case, which fell under my immediate notice. A worthy clergyman, in the village of Buvenau, had his parsonage completely plundered, during the battle near Seestedt, on the 10th of December, after which it was employed as a hospital for such soldiers as were most severely wounded. The good man, with his lady, (who was near her confinement,) and his aged mother, were the only persons left in the village; they nursed the sick with the most tender care and attention, and ran about to every place in the deserted village, where they thought they could procure any thing for the relief of the most distressed. For four days they had nothing to eat, and yet incessant demands were made upon them for provisions. The clergyman's lady sunk at last under the weight of anxiety and distress, and died; yet the Christian philanthropist did not relax in his benevolent exertions, and even dug many a grave himself in his church-yard to bury the dead. His mother is so exhausted that she is not expected to live long. This noble, and truly Christian conduct attracted the notice of many soldiers; even some of the most unfeeling could not refrain from tears of sympathy and admiration. Can you possibly do something for this excellent man? May God grant us peace; the distress is inconceivably great.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. C. L. Wissmann, to I. C. Splitgerber, Esq.

London, 15th February, 1814.

SIR,—In returning you my sincerest thanks for your goodness in calling the attention of the Committee “for the relief of the distressed in Germany,” to the unfortunate inhabitants of Stettin, I beg leave to state that none need it more than these ruined families, who have been plundered

and oppressed by the French from the 26th of October, 1806, to the 5th of December, 1813. Not a bed, not a spoon, not a stool did they leave them; and finally burnt, in the most wanton and cruel manner, the houses and cottages in the suburbs and villages. They turned out on one day 2000 women and children, and obliged them to live on the rafts in the river, exposed to every inclemency of the season, without affording them the least supply of provisions. During more than seven years were the poorer classes of inhabitants without the means of earning their bread by regular industry, all trade and commerce being strictly prohibited; and the merchants purposely ruined, by quartering from two to three hundred soldiers on individuals among them; by contributions imposed to the amount of ten millions of francs, (about 500,000*l.*) and requisitions in wines, wood, corn, and other articles, to a much greater amount, under the continually repeated pretext, of the inhabitants being attached to the English, and having always had a great deal of trade with them; for which reason the place must absolutely be kept by the French Emperor. I remain with great regard, SIR,

Your most obedient humble servant,

C. L. WISSMANN.

P. S. It appears by the subsequent part of this letter that Dam, situated opposite to Stettin, experienced similar sufferings.

The following Letter from a Gentleman lately arrived from Saxony, has been received by Mr. R. Ackermann.

London, Feb. 2, 1814.

SIR,—The collections making for the impoverished inhabitants of Germany, have caused in me, as a German, the warmest gratitude to the British nation; and when I consider what sums have been allotted to my countrymen, by the Committee of which you are a member, I am the more deeply sensible of the value of this assistance; and I know not whether most to admire, those who shew such benevolence, or those who devote themselves, with such zeal, to the business of collecting this bounty, and who make the cause of foreigners their own. Respecting the misery in Leipsic and the adjacent country, you know as much as I do who have been an eye-witness of it; but I doubt whether the same may be said in regard to other parts, and whether you know the full extent of the blessings you bestow: I shall therefore beg permission to submit to you a brief sketch of the state of Dresden, which city I visited after the battle at the end of last summer. The environs of Dresden, lately so remarkable for their natural beauties, are now marked by unexampled desolation. Since the retreat of the French from Russia, this city has been incessantly involved in the storms of war: the most ferocious of all the French generals, Davoust, defended himself there nearly a fortnight; and when he found it impossible to remain any longer, destroyed the magnificent bridge across the Elbe. The armies of the allies then entered the city, and the distress arising from the quartering of troops, which had previously been felt, became daily more and more oppressive; Dresden being a place of little trade, and its inhabitants far from opulent: the poorest of the citizens had five or six men quartered upon them; and a still greater number when, after the battle of

Lutzen, the Allies quitted the place, and it was again entered by the French. It is well known that their entry was not of the most peaceable kind, but that for several days a cannonade was kept up between the old town and the new. Great complaints began even at this time to be made of want of provisions; many a housekeeper could scarcely procure sufficient for his own family, to say nothing of twenty or thirty men with whom he was burdened. During a truce of ten weeks, the city and the adjacent country was obliged to support the greatest part of the French army, which might be computed at 200,000 men. Those who have had opportunities of observing the effects of the proximity of a great army, will be able to form some conception of the devastations which were committed during this period. Of the expenses required for the repair of the fortifications, though prodigious, I shall say nothing. Most of the beautiful walks were destroyed, many of the inhabitants turned out of their houses, which were pulled down, and whole woods felled for palisadoes; many wounded were next brought from the battle of Bautzen, and the already impoverished inhabitants had to provide for ten or twelve thousand sick and helpless objects. Their distresses had reached a very high pitch, when an engagement, which extended to the very walls of the city, aggravated the general misery. The beautiful country-seats in the vicinity, which had previously been plundered, were now burned to the ground. All the streets were crowded with sick and wounded, whom the hospitals were incapable of receiving; at the same time, provision was to be made for the whole French army, which was concentrated there. Not a loaf was to be had, and I well remember, that for several days I was under the necessity of applying to friends for my scanty pittance. How many wretched citizens did I then meet, from whom absolute want extorted bitter tears! In spite of this misery, the iron-hearted Napoleon obstinately persisted in his resolution, and continued near two months longer in the city, while sanguinary actions were incessantly transforming the adjacent villages into heaps of ashes. As famine at length drove *him* away, you may judge what must have been the state of the wretched citizens and country people. After the departure of the French army a garrison of 33,000 men was left behind at Dresden. The city was now doomed to endure the horrors of a siege; and of these some conception may be formed, when it is considered that a general famine at last compelled the French to surrender. Dresden contains about 50,000 inhabitants, the greater part of whom are poor; and the number of troops quartered on them was frequently double, nay, even treble, that of their whole population. From these details you may easily conceive the emotions of gratitude, which your Committee will excite by the relief allotted to those parts: at the same time I am thoroughly convinced, that the sentiments of your Committee are so truly philanthropic, that each individual is compensated by the mere idea of having afforded relief to these unfortunate people. This, to be sure, is but a part of Saxony, and the whole has suffered in a like proportion. In Lusatia, for instance, there is not a corner that has escaped the ravages of war, not a spot but has suffered from the marching and countermarching of the armies. Wretched Wittenberg! how deplorable is the fate which

thou hast experienced ; exposed, ever since the beginning of last March, to all the miseries of a close siege; one half of thy inhabitants obliged to abandon their homes, and to seek a scanty subsistence in the adjacent country. The time is now arrived when these exiles may return. But what a spectacle awaits them ! they will find their habitations transformed into heaps of rubbish, and themselves plundered of all the effects which they possessed. Not only were all the suburbs demolished, and purposely burned, but the greater part of the city itself has fallen a prey to the flames, occasioned by the fire of the besiegers. How many, after having been so long exposed to every species of hardship, are yet wandering about, in this inclement season, without a roof to shelter them ; how many are yet suffering the pangs of hunger ; how many parents are now deploring the loss of children ; how many children that of their parents ! Having been myself a witness of so much misery, I can form a lively picture of the distress which at present prevails. Pardon me for having troubled you with such a long letter ; in which, however, you may perhaps find some additional arguments, to prove to the benevolent Committee how meritorious are their exertions in behalf of the Germans, and of my wretched countrymen in particular ; and how many lips will silently, perhaps, but not the less fervently, bless their benefactors.

Accept the assurance of the highest regard, from
 48, Westmoreland Place, Your most devoted servant
 City-Road.

WILHELM RHODE.

then but experienced; exposed, ever since the beginning of last March, to all the miseries of a close siege, and last of all, the inhabitants obliged to abandon their homes, and to seek a scanty subsistence in the adjacent country. The time is now arrived when those exiles may return. But what a spectacle awaits them! they will find their habitations transformed into heaps of rubbish, and themselves plundered of all the effects which they possessed. Not only were all the suburbs demolished, and the houses burned, but the greater part of the city itself has fallen a prey to the flames, occasioned by the fire of the besiegers. How many, after having been so long exposed to every species of hardship, are yet wandering about, in this inclement season, without a roof to shelter them: how many are yet suffering the pangs of hunger; how many parents are now depositing the loss of children; how many children that of their parents! Having been myself a witness of so much misery, I can form a lively picture of the distress which at present prevails. London me for having troubled you with such a long letter; in which, however, you may perhaps find some additional arguments to prove to the benevolent Committee how meritorious are their exertions in behalf of the Germans; and of my wretched countrymen in particular; and how many tips will sincerely, perhaps, but not too hastily, bless their benefactors.

Accept the assurance of the highest regard, from
Your most devoted servant

WILHELM RHODE

MS. Westmoreland Place,
City Road.

THIRD REPORT

Of the Committee for *Relieving the Distresses in Germany,*

And other Parts of the CONTINENT.

IN offering to the Public its THIRD REPORT, the Committee feels that little Introduction is needful. The Facts and Documents which it contains are important. They justify, in a most animating degree, the reliance of the Committee on the liberality of the Public, they prove yet further, the vastness of the misery which called forth, and still requires its exercise; they will show, it is hoped, likewise, that the sums which have already arrived in several districts, prove a most seasonable aid, and are distributed by impartial hands, with a discriminating prudence well adapted to the accomplishment of the benevolent design. The Subscriptions hitherto paid in amount to £52,000, a part of which continues to be making interest for the benefit of the Sufferers, until the arrival of the Bills from the Continent. The grants have now reached to £49,000; those which are not included in the Second Report, are here stated.

Feb. 28. To Magdeburg for the expelled inhabitants under care of the Committee at Berlin - - - £500	March 17. To the Berlin Committee, with recommendation of the exiles from Cüstrin and Glogau and the villages in the neighbourhood of Gross Beeren - - - £1000
March 3. To Bischoffswerda - - - 500	17. To the Exiles from Hamburg at Lübec - - - 500
10 Cüstrin, in reserve with the Committee at Berlin - - - 500	To the same at Bremen (to the Committee there) - - - 500
To Glogau, in reserve with the Committee at Berlin - - - 500	To the Sufferers in Silesia - - 2000
To the Country between Dresden and the Bohemian Frontier - - 500	To the Citizens of Hamburg (in reserve) - - - 2000
14. To the relief of the Children in the Hallish Orphan-house - 300	To the Country between Dresden and the Bohemian Frontier - - 1500
17. To Berlin, at the disposal of the Committee of Ladies under Countess Winzingerode - - - 1000	21. To Silesia, through the Committee at Breslau - - - 2000

Official Statement of a part of the Losses sustained from the War in Lower Silesia.

THAT part of Lower Silesia which was occupied by the French and the Allies during the Armistice in 1813, contains from 115 to 120 German square miles. It was the theatre of war before and after the Armistice, and was alternately occupied by French, Russian, and Prussian Armies, in 1812. The small town of Loehn, on the Bober, consisting of 139 houses, is entirely destroyed; and the undermentioned towns have considerably suffered by fire and pillage, viz. Banzlau, Goldberg, Haynau, Liegnitz, Loewenberg, Naumburg on the Queiss, Jauer, Primkenau, Raudten, Neustedt, and Neusalz. The damage

done at Glogau cannot be ascertained until that fortress has surrendered. Besides the above, have been burnt down the following numbers of houses: In the Circle of Liegnitz, 108; of Goldberg, 143; of Loewenberg, 809; of Jauer, 80; of Sagan 38; of Gruenberg, 20. In the other Circles somewhat less.

The ordinary Requisitions by the Enemy, during the Armistice, besides plunder, were,

In Money.....	589,741 Rix Dollars
In Cloth, Linen, Wine, &c.....	2,336,546 —————
In quartering upon the Inhabitants at a moderate calculation.....	4,068,787 —————
In Wheat, Rye, Barley, and Oats...	1,524,059 Berlin Scheffel
In Potatoes.....	94,800 —————
In Spirits.....	27,788 Eymers
In Hay and Straw.....	1,254,715 Rix Dollars
Horses taken by requisition and stolen, in number—12,333; Oxen, 16,025; Milch Cows, 43,681; Heifers, 13,024; Sheep, 167,434.	

Appeal from Gross Beeren, &c. communicated by Sir Thomas Tyrwhitt.

SEVERAL official attestations have been laid before the Committee, by which it appears, that the following Villages in Brandenburg suffered, from the Battle of Gross Beeren, a loss in Grain, Cattle, Standing Corn, Implements of Husbandry, and Buildings, to the amount of 82,639 Rix Dollars: viz. Gross Beeren, belonging to the Counsellor of Bandumer; Klein Beeren, to the same; Ossdorff, to the Baron of Witten; Hemersdorff, to Mr. Mumme; Stansdorff, to Mr. Hake; Klein Machnow, to the same. The attestations accompanied a Memorial, dated the 30th January, addressed to Mr. Lutz, the British Consul at Berlin; in which these gentlemen state, in substance, on behalf of themselves and the Inhabitants at large, that the effects of that memorable battle, which turned the tide against the proud invader, and frustrated his destructive designs on the Capital of Prussia, had fallen heavy on them, by depriving them of their property, and leaving them destitute of subsistence; that all their houses, barns, and stables had been emptied, and most of them destroyed; and, the resources of the country having been exhausted by the calamities of the last seven years, that they could expect very little aid from their fellow-citizens.

Extract of a Letter from Dr. Salfeld, Abbot of Lokkum, to the Rev. W. Küper, dated 12th Feb. 1814.

How happy have you made me last Wednesday evening, when I received your friendly letters of the 4th, 14th, and 20th of January, in which you gave me the pleasing assurance, that the London Committee has once more directed its benevolent attention towards our distressed countrymen. I hastened to convey this gratifying news to the other members of our Committee, who received it with the most lively expressions of joy and gratitude, and yesterday, agreeably to your order, we

sent a receipt for £500 to Messrs. Van der Smissen, at Altona. We send you the annexed documents, which will serve to give you the afflicting details of the nature and extent of those calamities, under which great numbers of our countrymen are suffering. Our Committee will exert itself as much as possible for the assistance of our unfortunate fellow-subjects, and we need not repeat our request, that you will earnestly plead for them.

Report of Counsellor Kauffmann, President of the Institutions for maintaining the Poor in the City of Hanover, dated Feb. 19. 1814.

THE most distressing effect of the calamities under which Hanover has suffered for these ten years past is the entire ruin of the excellent institutions established in this city for supporting the poor, widows and orphans, and of the public hospitals and workhouses. All the funds of these Institutions have disappeared. What scenes of wretchedness I have witnessed! how shocking is the present condition of things when compared with the prosperity that formerly reigned in this unfortunate place. If we call on our fellow-citizens, whose names are not yet on the poor list, they with tears in their eyes point to the soldiers, who are quartered on them, who consume what little remained for the families of the inhabitants. While these soldiers, on their march through our country, are fed and made comfortable in their quarters, our streets exhibit numbers of our wretched fellow-subjects, wandering about like spectres, pale from hunger, and shivering with cold; and many others, who stretched on their bed of sickness, fervently pray to God to send death to release them from their misery. But what is still more affecting, young persons, hitherto virtuous, plunge into vice to gain some few pence from the foreign military, to satisfy the demands of hunger, or to assist their starving parents. But my pen denies its office; the tears dropping from my eyes, while I sketch this lamentable but faithful picture of the wretchedness that surrounds us, obliterate my writing. I can only find consolation in the thought, that the all-ruling Providence of God, which turns evil to good, has not forsaken us, and that there are still benevolent persons, who have the means and the will to assist us, when made acquainted with this miserable situation of our fellow-citizens, and who will enable me more effectually to persevere in my sacred call to feed the hungry, comfort the old and sick, and to clothe and educate the orphans and other helpless children of this city.

A Letter from the Rev. M. Wynecken, Superintendent at Ratzeburg, to Abbot Salfeld, dated 2d Jan. 1814.

DURING eleven years this Principality has, like all other parts of our dear country, been systematically plundered under the French dominion. Thus exhausted, we had last year during fourteen weeks to sustain the extortions of the numerous French army stationed in this district. Then our deliverers approached. The beginning of this memorable year, 1813, brought us new hopes of regaining our liberty. We sacrificed

most cheerfully our last means to maintain the allied troops collecting in this Principality and preparing for an attack on Hamburg. You know what followed. From the 17th of August, when hostilities broke out again, we had most dreadfully to suffer for our patriotism. On the 3d of September Prince Eckmühl, after he had been beaten at Grossbeeren, removed his head quarters to this place. An adjutant of his, who announced his arrival, brought orders to arrest twenty of the most respectable inhabitants. The French officers declared openly they would leave us nothing, and they were as good as their word. The French army united with the Danish, while in their position along the Steckniz, committed on our country all kinds of excesses. Whatever the French soldiers did not consume or wantonly destroy, was taken from us to provision Hamburg, and to increase the magazines in Holstein. Our whole harvest, our other provisions, 10,000 head of cattle were either consumed or carried off. The farmers, who, in order to cultivate the fields, bought their horses again from the French, lost them a second time. The fugitives from the grand army, who hastened to Hamburg and Holstein, took from the inhabitants what little was left them. Our fields are lying waste, our fine forests cut down, many houses are destroyed, our public funds have disappeared, and the communities, to meet the enormous contributions and requisitions, are deeply involved in debt. On leaving us in this miserable situation, Eckmühl without any military necessity, destroyed the long bridge which connects this city with the main land; after which he ordered three unoffending farmers in our neighbourhood to be shot, which order was executed in the most barbarous manner. I need not say any more to convince you, that our sufferings deserve that kind attention which you have already in so gratifying a manner shewn to our unfortunate fellow-sufferers in this Principality.

A Letter of the Rev. Mr. Ritscher, Superintendent at Grifhorn, in Hanover, to Abbot Salfeld, dated 5th Jan. 1814.

SINCE the breaking out of the Prussian war, the inhabitants of this district have never been free from foreign soldiers. But our greatest sufferings began when the army of Eckmühl took a position here against the Russian corps under Czernicheff. There was during a fortnight constant fighting between the two corps. In their marches and counter-marches the inhabitants had to maintain numbers of soldiers quartered on them. I myself have within that short time lodged and fed at my house 1495 men and their horses. The smallest houses of the peasants had daily from 80 to 100 men. The soldiers took from them whatever they could find: many people fled from their houses. After the French, who had hardly left us any thing, came the Russians, under Czernicheff. Then came the army of the Crown Prince of Sweden, which was followed by the corps of Woronzow. The marching and quartering of troops still continue; all around us is a scene of devastation, whatever could serve as fuel has been destroyed; all the gardens, which are the principal means of support of the inhabitants of this

place, lie open and waste. God knows what will become of us, if this winter continues to be as severe as it began, and if the murrain spreads farther in this neighbourhood.

Substance of a Letter from the Rev. M. Oldendorp, of Quickborn, on the Elbe, to Dr. Salfeld, dated 18th Feb. 1814.

He states that his father, who was senior minister in the same parish, had died from the effects of horror and suffering occasioned by the war. The old clergyman had often fifty of the military quartered in his house, and had been plundered in a dreadful manner; his parish church had served as a fortress to the French; and his parsonage for outworks; he has left eight children unprovided for. Abbot Salfeld adds, that no class of His Majesty's Hanoverian subjects have suffered more from the calamities of the war, than the Clergy and their Widows. The heaviest burthens of the quartering of foreign troops fell upon them, their houses being the best in the villages, and their chief emoluments depending on the prosperity of their parishioners.—He likewise deplores the miserable situation of many hundreds of deserving Schoolmasters, who, with a very low income, had to sustain the greatest hardships.

Extract of a Letter from Peter Rucker to J. A. Rucker, Esq. dated Altona, 12th February, 1814.

By our letter of the 4th to the London Committee, you will have learnt the names of the members of our Committee, being composed of the most respectable Hamburgers here, amongst whom there are certainly many young men not known abroad, but whom we know in the most favourable manner, and of whom we stand in great need for sharing the many troublesome exertions necessary for the attendance on the poor. Unfortunately one of our worthiest members, Herman Munssen (who left a wife and three children), has already fallen a sacrifice to his zeal. He, together with three others, had the superintendence of an establishment where the poor sick were received. In this establishment a nervous putrid fever broke out, which carried him off. His assistants (with the exception of only one) are at present dangerously ill of the same disorder, though I hear hopes are entertained of their recovery. We have now filled four edifices with about 1200 Hamburgers, and are preparing a fifth building for the reception of others.

Had we not received the assistance from England, I really do not know what we should have done, for our cash was already quite spent, and as for the collections made in Heligoland and other places, they had been sent to the Committees of Bremen and Lubeck.

Extract of Letters from Gilbert Van der Smissen, Esq. addressed to the Rev. C. F. A. Steinkopff, dated Altona, Feb. 8, 1814.

You can scarcely conceive the feelings of our whole family, when on the 6th instant we received your consoling letter of the 18th of January. It is impossible for you and your London friends to form any ade-

quate idea of the number of the unhappy Hamburg exiles or their extreme distress.

Thousands arrive here without clothes, without money, without shelter—persons of every age, from the sucking babe to the tottering old man of ninety. I myself saw from my own windows, aged decrepid people set down from dung carts, and left to the commiseration of the benevolent, or utterly to perish. The Inhabitants of Altona, as well as the wealthy Hamburgers who have taken refuge here, do all they can to alleviate the distress, but the number of sufferers is so great that it is impossible to relieve all. The Orphanhouse, the public baths, the small church of the United Brethren, and a large manufactory have been made receptacles for the exiles, in addition to which all corners and recesses in Altona are filled with them.

A Committee has been formed of benevolent citizens for the purpose of superintending all the various establishments now forming for the relief of the refugees. The central office is in the Orphan-house, where the Committee daily meet and direct the whole. These poor creatures mostly lie on damp straw without having any thing to cover them in this rigorous season: the want of fuel, linen and blankets causes great want of cleanliness and imminent danger of disease.

Alas! we have to contend with great difficulties. Altona being surrounded on one side by the French, on the other by the Russians, the supply of all kinds of provision is rendered extremely difficult. Bread and meat have risen to an enormous price; several kinds of food are not to be had. Our houses are daily besieged by crowds of beggars, who on their knees implore a morsel of black bread, which is made of rye mixed with bran: their clamour in the streets is most affecting.

Feb. 15, 1814.—Since my last, in which I could only give a sketch of the misery prevailing here, I have been enabled by the benevolence of your Committee to be more actively employed in the pleasing office of administering relief, and witnessed many an affecting scene of the extreme distress of the poor Hamburgers. Among the rest I cannot but feel peculiar commiseration for many decent industrious persons who could not even save their tools, and who ashamed of begging, are pining in secret with large families.

Your office as Pastor has often led you to the bedside of the sick, and to the abodes of misery. I need not therefore enter into minute details, being convinced of the tender feelings of your own heart, as well as those of the British philanthropists, who have manifested their compassion by the readiness with which they have come forward for the relief of the distressed.

In the small church of the United Brethren for instance, about 125 persons are lying on straw, to whom the Altona Central Committee daily allow a portion of Rumford soup. This Committee having to supply so many thousands, not only with food and clothes, but also with beds and blankets (which requires vast funds) I assigned to them a considerable part of your donation of £1000, namely 6000 marks courant, for which you find a receipt inclosed.

Besides those who have been received into the Orphan-house and the public buildings, numbers of the Hamburg exiles are dispersed in private houses, in garrets, cellars and lofts. The visiting of these requires a great deal of time. I have therefore prevailed upon some honest and kind persons to share this task with me, and for that purpose put into the hands of Mr. J. F. Rowohl, 150 marks; G. H. Timme, 150; James Van Dick, 60; Rev. W. Hockstra, 300. All these gentlemen live in different parts of the town; each taking his own district, the distribution will be more equal. In addition to this, I have allotted 600 marks to the Reformed Dutch Congregation in Altona, for the benefit of such of their members as have been driven from Hamburg—To the Ministers of the United Brethren 150 for a similar purpose.—To the Committee for the relief of the Jewish Exiles from Hamburg, 600.—To the Inspectors of the poor from the Hamburg Berg, 300. In order more effectually to assist those decent industrious persons above mentioned, we have procured for some tailors, shoemakers, smiths and other mechanics, tools to enable them to resume their trade, and to earn their own livelihood. The shoemakers and tailors bring their work to us, which we buy from them and distribute among the most needy. Thus two ends are answered: the industrious maintains himself, and the naked is clothed. Several private Altona families make soup every day for the poor Hamburgers, who come in their turn to fetch their portion. Some of our Physicians have caught the fever. Scarcity and cold continue to bear heavy on us. Feb. 22, 1814.—You hereby receive a copy of my letter of the 15th of Feb. Since that time some hundreds more have been expelled from Hamburg, so that there appears no end of the misery. Bountiful as are the gifts of the friends of humanity in your country, they scarcely suffice to afford a small relief to the most distressed. Some have hitherto supported their life by selling their clothes, bedding, furniture, &c. but this resource now fails, and they are completely thrown on the mercy of the public. Perhaps it may be in the power of your benevolent Committee to take the extreme necessity of these unfortunate beings into their further consideration.

* * * Up to the date of the last of these letters, advice of the first grant of £1000 only had reached Altona.

Extract of a Letter from Messrs. Ballabene and Co. Bankers, at Prague, dated Feb. 2, to Messrs. Harman & Co. London.

That part of Saxony lying between the Bohemian frontier and Dresden, including nearly all its villages, has of late been visited by the most direful calamities. Numerous armies over-ran this envied territory during several months, and the despair of the enemy of German freedom drove him to the commission of the most outrageous excesses. Dwellings were burnt or destroyed, cattle were driven away and perished by famine, for provender of all kinds was exhausted, and not even corn left to sow for the coming year.

The tenantry of these once flourishing districts, houseless, and without bread, are now suffering under the most fatal contagious

sickness; of 36,000 inhabitants 10,000 are afflicted with infectious fevers, and 6000 have already fallen victims to their direful effects.

More than fourteen hundred families (for twenty-five villages are wholly destroyed) are exposed, almost naked, to the inclemency of winter, and have not even straw enough to lie upon.

A Committee has been formed, composed of the worthiest inhabitants of our district, for the purpose of alleviating, in some degree, the miseries of their suffering countrymen; but all their exertions have only enabled them to furnish for their numerous wants a small proportion of bread, straw, and medicine, and that only for five weeks. Now, alas! their fund is expended, and such is the exhausted state of Saxony, that assistance can only be hoped for from countries which have been exempt from these horrors.

We therefore turn our eyes to the noble English nation; to that people who have done so much already, for the relief of Germany. It is through the English that we expect to be enabled to save the lives of many thousands who must else perish for want.

We have made a collection in our town, to supply these unfortunate people for a few days. But Bohemia has suffered too severely to spare much. We wished to be enabled to purchase some necessaries for their use, such as straw, vegetables, and medicine, and if possible some corn for sowing; the fields at present all lying waste. If this cannot be accomplished, the misery must increase.

God Almighty will abundantly reward the English people. We answer for the most conscientious distribution of what may be sent, and in due time will thankfully publish an account thereof.

Communication from Leipsic, to Messrs. R. H. Marten and L. Howard, Secretaries to the London Committee.

In two Letters of the 18th and 28th ult. Mr. Rudolph Ackermann has had the goodness to apprise Messrs. Frege & Co. of this place, of the object and plan of the excellent Committee associated for the benevolent purpose of affording relief to Germany. As we already formed a Committee under the name of

Association for the Relief of the Environs of Leipsic,

with a view to the collection of the contributions of the humane, and their equitable distribution among the ruined inhabitants of the theatre of the memorable conflict near Leipsic, of which Committee the undersigned C. H. Ploss, a Partner in the House of Frege & Co. is a Member, that House has communicated to us the above mentioned letters of Mr. Ackermann, and we have in consequence done ourselves the honour of addressing ourselves immediately to you.

We should deny ourselves a peculiar gratification, were we not to express the sentiments of profound respect and heart-felt gratitude which your generous intentions have excited in our bosoms.

The British nation is not content with having by its perseverance, its sacrifices, and its valour, gloriously achieved the emancipation of the people of the Continent, and established their independence on a firmer

basis than ever—No, British magnanimity is also desirous of healing the wounds inflicted in the struggle for the liberation of the oppressed nations. We leave you, Gentlemen, to conceive the feelings which overpower every heart. Language is an imperfect interpreter of our gratitude; but Germany is lost in admiration of the greatness of Britain, whilst from her ravaged plains the most ardent prayers ascend to heaven, in behalf of our generous benefactors.

Permit us now to say a few words concerning the object of our Association, which is generally explained in the inclosed Circular of 3d January last.—*[This is an Address to the People of Germany, soliciting Subscriptions.]*—The signatures shew, that eight of the principal Commercial Houses of this city, take an active part in this Association, availing themselves of their foreign connections, to solicit contributions abroad for the unfortunate victims of the battle of Leipzig. Our second grand object is to provide for the due distribution of the Sums collected; and we have therefore divided the Field of Battle, which comprehends upwards of sixty Villages, all of which have been plundered of every thing, and many burned, into eight districts. Each of these districts is under the superintendence of one of our number, who with the aid of several assistants, the magistrates and ministers of the different places, narrowly inquires into the losses sustained by each sufferer, according to the annexed printed form.—*[This form contains above sixty queries, too long to be here given, but extremely well calculated to elicit a true statement of the condition of the sufferers.]*—And then we bestow relief in proportion to the amount of our funds, and according to the circumstances of the applicant, either in money, or in clothing, provisions, seed-corn, cattle, implements, &c. for which purpose we have already purchased a considerable quantity of wheat, barley, and oats.—*[The remainder of this letter relates to subjects which are mentioned more in detail in the following.]*

Be pleased, Gentlemen, to accept once more our warmest thanks, and the assurance of our respectful devotion.

Leipsic, the 18th February, 1814.

(Signed)

Charles G. Becker, Merchant.

Robert Melly, Partner in the House of Melly & Co.

Wilhelm Seyfferth, Partner in the House of Vetter & Co.

Christoph Heinrich Ploss, Partner in the House of Frege & Co.

Immanuel Gottfried Tresstz, Partner in the House of Müller & Tresstz.

Andreas Christian Friedrich Köhler.

Ferdinand Gruner, Proprietor of the Estate of Breitenfeld.

August Weinich, Principal of the House of Weinich & Co.

D. Carl Gustav Adolf Gruner, Syndic of the University.

Werner Conrad Ernst Heimbach, Prothonotary to the Royal Consistory at Leipzig.

3rd Report.

B

Extract of a Letter to Mr. R. Ackermann, London.—Leipsic, the 22d February, 1814.

WE have the honour to inclose you a Letter from the Committee, which was organized at the commencement of the present year, and has assumed the title of "The Association for the Relief of the Inhabitants of the Environs of Leipsic."

Besides the ten members who compose this Association, and to whom the principal direction over the vast theatre of the battle, is committed, the Directors have, in proportion to the extent of their respective districts, three, four, or more assistants, men of acknowledged probity, who possess head and heart to perform this laborious duty with fidelity. The magistrates of each place furnish written statements of the losses of the inhabitants individually. These are strictly examined by us, with the assistance of the ministers and village magistrates. Rigid inquiries are made on the spot by ourselves and our assistants; and relief is apportioned to each individual. As we have had occasion to remark in other similar cases, that donations in money alone are not always the most serviceable, as it is often injudiciously expended, the Association have made it their grand object, not merely to supply the unfortunate country-people with provisions, and replace the most necessary articles of wearing apparel and household furniture; but also to provide them with seed-corn, oats, barley, pease, also cattle; and handicraftsmen with implements of all kinds. Distinct persons are appointed to superintend this business. Some thousand bushels of corn, of all sorts, for Spring sowing, have already been purchased, and arrangements made for procuring cattle from abroad; so that we hope to obtain your approbation, and that of the Committee of which you are a member.

After our Association was formed, some patriotic characters in Dresden conceived the same idea respecting the country at large, as we have adopted in regard to the extensive theatre of the battle alone; and to give increased effect to their exertions, they obtained the confirmation of the General Government, under the title of "The Commission for Relief and Restoration." As soon as we were informed of this circumstance, we made them acquainted with our plan and our proceedings; upon which they appointed us to act for our Circle, and agreed not to interrupt our exertions. In all the Circles of the Kingdom are appointed Central Committees, like our own, which are immediately connected with the general institution at Dresden.—You wish us to inform you what places have more particularly suffered. Besides our own neighbourhood, the environs of Lützen were dreadfully ravaged, on occasion of the battle of the 2d of May; several villages were burned, together with the churches and schools. The vicinity of Grimma and Meissen was likewise cruelly laid waste; and the country contiguous to Dresden, as far as beyond Pirna, is little better than one wide desert. In Upper Lusatia, the whole tract between Bautzen and Görlitz has been desolated in an equal degree; and poor Wittenberg, to which your benevolent attention has been

already directed, has, together with the adjacent country, been very severely handled. The monsters have committed the greatest abominations there, not even sparing *the venerable monument of the immortal Luther*, which they have almost entirely destroyed. Accept the assurance of the profoundest gratitude for the zeal which you have manifested in so benevolent a cause, and likewise of the most perfect esteem with which we have the honour to be.

Frege and Co.

Extract of a Letter from the Rev. Dr. Niemeyer, a Director of the Hallish Orphan-house, addressed to Mr. Steinkopff, dated Halle, February 5, 1814.

THOUGH I have not the pleasure of a personal acquaintance with you, yet I trust the importance of my subject will be a sufficient apology for my troubling you. It is the present melancholy situation of the Hallish Orphan-house, which for the sake of its founder, the venerable *Francke*, interests me particularly. By the awful effects of the war, the entire failure of all our usual allowances from government, the destruction of our estates, and the stagnation of our trade, we have been plunged into the most deplorable situation, and really know not which way to turn. This had led me to the resolution of making an application to England, from whence the Orphan-house, at its very first establishment, received such material assistance. When there is real want, our duty is to cast the net in various directions, in humble dependence upon God that he may be pleased to give a blessing.

Note from Samuel Thornton, Esq. to the Committee.

MR. THORNTON has received a letter from Dr. Niemeyer, Chancellor of the University of Halle, stating that the funds of the Orphan-house at that place, established by Professor *Francke*, are absorbed by the calamitous state into which the war has reduced that country. The King of Prussia had devoted 4000 Rix Dollars (about £800.) annually to the support of that institution, in which from 6 to 1200 Orphans were entirely maintained and educated. This sum has not been paid for the last four or five years. A great part of the funds of the Orphan-house has necessarily been applied to the relief of the sufferers by the battle of Leipsic, and their resources heretofore derived through the Canstein Bible Institution have failed.*

* The House of Orphans at Halle owes its origin to the philanthropic labours of an individual.—About the year 1690, Augustus Herman *Francke*, Professor of Divinity at Halle, employed his talents in instructing the poor, and engaged, at his own expense, a student in the University to assist in the same plan. Soon after he extended his project, and formed an establishment to be supported by voluntary contributions, in which Orphans and other necessitous children should be instructed and supported until they were qualified to be sent out into the world. This was the commencement of the Orphan-house, an institution that has been of essential service to the interests of humanity and good morals in Germany, and has rendered the memory of *Francke* highly respected. He lived to see it flourish in such a manner as abundantly to repay all his labours. Provision was made in it and in others connected with it for more than 2000 children. *Francke* died in 1727.—It will be a

*Extract of a Letter to the Rev. Dr. Schwabe, from a near Relation
at Erfurt, dated January 14, 1814.*

THE whole of last year was for us a time of distress, a succession of scenes of horror. In the early part of it we saw, daily, thousands of sick and mutilated soldiers arrive here, in the most wretched condition, emaciated with hunger and eaten up by vermin. They were, if possible, conveyed farther, but many were obliged to remain here. It was a dreadful scene—many had died on the road; others died in the street; and however exasperated the minds of the people were against the French in general, no one could deny pity to the suffering individuals. At first the sight occasioned the most painful feelings, but by the frequent repetition the mind became more callous.

As soon as the season would permit, the fortification of the town, and the repairs of the fortress, were carried on with such zeal, that daily from 5 to 6000 men brought together from the neighbourhood, were engaged to prepare the cause of our misfortunes; and this was continued through the whole summer and autumn. Within a distance of more than a mile from the town, no tree or house was permitted to remain; the river Gera was conducted into the ditches surrounding the town, whereby a great part of the neighbourhood was inundated, and we were deprived of every kind of kitchen vegetables. The rise of the water filled nearly all the cellars, and rendered the town very unhealthy. At the same time the number of troops quartered upon us was greater than ever before, and the despotism of the government exceeded all conception. They demanded the greatest attachment, and yet did every thing to excite hatred; imposed taxes, which we were unable to pay; forced us to celebrate public rejoicings, when we would have kept days of mourning; to illuminate when we were inclined to indulge the deepest grief; to exclaim *vivat!* when the sense of our wrongs impelled us to say, *pereat!* We were not permitted to obtain any correct information concerning the events of the war, for every newspaper was under the controul of the French; and in our town a secret police had been established, the members of which were not known, but were every where watching even the most familiar conversation, and whoever uttered any sentence, unfavourable to the French, was arrested. No one ventured to be open even towards a supposed friend. The price of provisions in the mean time had risen very high, partly on account of the great consumption, and partly on account of the indifferent harvest.

On the 22d of October we beheld the dreadful retreat, or rather flight of the French, which lasted three days and two nights. On the 25th the allies advanced before our town, and our misery reached its summit. The first measure was the removal of all the salt in

tribute to worth, at once honorable to Britain and grateful to Germany, to succour the destitute children who now fill the institution.

To the Orphan-house is annexed the celebrated Canstein Institution, which has contributed so essentially to supply many of the poor in Germany with cheap editions of the Scriptures.

FOURTH REPORT

Of the Committee for

Relieving the Distresses in Germany,

And other Parts of the Continent

WITH gratitude to God and to the British nation, the Committee presents itself for the fourth time before a liberal public. Its office on this occasion, though still painful, will not be unmingled with duties of a pleasing nature. It will have to record numerous authentic documents, selected from its correspondence, of the application of the funds entrusted to its care.

Germany, delivered from the horrors of war, is yet deeply involved in its oppressive consequences. Among these we may number the return of about 300,000 French prisoners to their native country, and the passage, in an opposite direction, of at least an equal number of the allied troops, a measure which, though conducted in peace and with the greatest prudence and regard to equity, must necessarily bear hard on the population of many districts already impoverished by military spoil and requisitions.

There are doubtless thousands of the benevolent in Great Britain, who have hitherto contributed nothing to the relief of these sufferers, and who require only the knowledge of such facts as are here related, to regard them with active sympathy. Much detail of suffering, and the warmest expressions of gratitude have been omitted for want of room, and to avoid repetition. A Fifth Report of the Committee will speedily be published. The sums hitherto received amount to £83700, the grants to £83100.

4th Report.

An account of the distribution from the beginning, arranged under the different circles and districts, is as follows:

Grants made to Hamburg, &c.

£7000 to the Exiles

4000 in reserve.

1000 for Exiles sent to Lubeck.

1200 - - - Bremen

800 - Children from the hospital.

200 - Bergedorf.

200 - Vierlanden.

200 - Ham and Horn.

£14600 Total.

Hanover.

£4000 to Hanoverian Dominions, generally.

300 - Ladies committee at Hanover.

200 - - - Luneberg.

200 - - - Celle.

500 - Harburg.

£5200 Total.

Saxony.

£6500 to Leipsic and vicinity.

300 - Ladies committee at do.

500 - Orphan school at do.

3500 - Dresden and vicinity.

700 - Eckhartsberg.

1500 - Wittenberg.

833 : 6 : 8 Meissen.

333 : 6 : 8 Wurtzen.

333 : 6 : 8 Oschatz.

1000 - Pirna.

300 - Lutzen.

500 - Torgau.

700 - Naumburg.

700 - Bischoffswerda.

500 - Weissenfels.

2000 - Country between Dresden and Bohemia.

3000 - Saxony, generally.

£23200 Total.

£6750 to Silesia, in general.

500 - Glogau.

£7250 Total.

Prussia.

£4500 to Berlin and vicinity.

500 - Halle

300 - Ditto orphan school.

1500 - Stettin.

300 - Stargardt.

2500 - Magdeburg.

500 - Custrin.

£10100 Total.

£4650 to Lusatia, in general.

500 - Bautzen.

£5150 Total.

£2500 to Erfurt.

1000 - Thuringia.

200 - Wiesenthal.

1000 - Bohemia.

500 - Dessau.

1000 - Fulda.

1500 - Hanau.

1000 - Mecklenburg.

500 - Frankfurt.

500 - Wurtzburg.

500 - Holstein.

200 - Ratisbon.

500 - Nuremberg.

500 - Eichsfeld.

500 - Dutchy of Oldenburg.

200 - Homburg.

500 - Anhalt.

£12600 for the above various places.

£5000 for the orphan children on the continent, generally, rendered such by the war; of which £500 have been voted to Leipsic, and £300 to Upper Meissen.

Extract of a Letter from Wittenberg, dated March 6, 1814.

A Committee has been formed here for the purpose of relieving the distressed inhabitants of Wittenberg, composed of:—The general Superintendant, Dr. Nitzsch; the Burgo-masters Giese and Dorfarth; Professor, Huebner; Merchants Keysig and Gast; Alderman Vogt; Judge Hofmann; and Dr. Jungwirtz, (Recorder of the Town) who is appointed Secretary. The object of this Committee is to distribute all benevolent donations with the strictest impartiality, of which they will render a satisfactory account to the public. The inclosed will give you an idea of the distress into which the greatest part of the inhabitants of this place are plunged. A few days ago I received intelligence from Mr. Frege, in Leipsic, that the London Committee, for relieving the distresses in Germany, had transmitted £500 for that purpose to him. Should we be so happy as to receive a similar supply, (pardon our boldness) we might enable many families and individuals to resume their wonted occupations.

In the name of our Committee I beg to be informed, whether that, which may be sent to us from your Committee, is appointed for the city of Wittenberg and its suburbs alone, or for some neighbouring villages also.—May the Lord reward your blessed endeavours.—*State of Wittenberg.* The town of Wittenberg contained in the year 1812, 602 houses, viz.—320 within the walls, and 282 in the suburbs. In that year, from the 17th of March to the 31st of December, the inhabitants have quartered and provided for 67,133 troops, for which the government could not afford sufficient supply. Between March 17, 1813, and the 12th of January, 1814, 27 houses in town and 244 in the suburbs were consumed by the flames. The value of these amounts to about £54,600; in addition to this, 22 public edifices, among which was the town-hospital, were likewise destroyed; besides these, 37 houses are so damaged that they are not habitable; and 7 public edifices, among which are the cathedral, the chapel-royal, and the dispensary. Out of all the remaining houses not one is entirely uninjured by the bombardment during the siege; they were obliged to pull down 60 out-buildings to supply the hospitals, barracks, and bivouacs with fuel. About 100,000 fruit trees, all the groves, plantations and hedges, in and about the town, are destroyed.

The town was bombarded the 18th of April, in the nights from the 25th to the 26th, the 27th to the 28th of September, and from the 1st to the 2d of October, 1813. The bombardment of the 27th of September was dreadful indeed, and lasted nine hours. There were quartered in the private houses of the town in succession, from January 13th, 1813, to January 12th, 1814,

344,059 French and allied troops, including officers, besides near 90,000 prisoners.

On the 13th of January, 1814, after being again bombarded, the town was taken by storm and liberated from French tyranny.

Extract of a Letter from the Magistrates at Weissenfels, dated March 8, 1814. to Mr. R. Ackermann.

We have just been apprised by Messrs. Frege and Co. that our town too has been named among the number of those that are to revive under the ray of British beneficence, and we hasten to express to you the sentiments of gratitude which this noble act of the British nation calls forth. Our town indeed has had its full share of the miseries entailed upon Saxony by the cruel mode of warfare adopted of late. The greatest part of its inhabitants have been plunged into beggary by the desolations of the last campaign. The noble gift from a country that, like a protecting angel, spreads its fostering wings over all Europe, and especially over unfortunate Germany, revives our drooping spirits, and gives us the hope of repairing our ruined prosperity, through the blessings of peace and the revival of industry. We receive the boon with emotions of gratitude not to be expressed, and in its distribution shall religiously observe the laudable views and instructions of the donors. May the benefactors of our town, whose memory will remain deeply engraven in our hearts and in those of our descendants, receive the most glorious rewards for their benevolent action.

J. F. Oelzen, Burgemaster.

Extract of a Letter from the Magistrates of Lutzen, dated March 8, 1814. to the same.

To the generous Individuals and the Society in London, who undertook the noble task of relieving the Germans and the Saxons that had suffered so much in consequence of the recent events of the war, and whose benevolence also extended to our town and its vicinity, we return our most heartfelt thanks. Immediately on the receipt of your communication, through the house of Frege and Co. we formed a committee, consisting of the town-clerk Niemann; the judge Starke; the deacon Schnuber; and the receiver of the revenue, Klemm.—These gentlemen, whose intelligence and probity has obtained them general confidence, have readily accepted the honourable office; and, according to the instructions we have given them in consequence of your directions, they will distribute among the distressed inhabitants of this place and vicinity, without delay, and without any consideration of persons, rank or faith, all the aid that may be remitted for that purpose. The losses and the miseries of the

town and vicinity are great indeed, and only the tranquillity of several years will be able to heal their deep wounds. May the Almighty requite your generous endeavours on our behalf.

The Magistrates of Lutzen.

Lutzen, 8th March, 1814.

John Michael Hincke, Consul.

Extract of a Letter from the Rev. Chr. F. Ammon, D.D. First Chaplain to the Court of Saxony.—Dresden, March 12, 1814.

THE kingdom of Saxony contains between 3 and 4000 clergymen, who, generally speaking, distinguish themselves by their literary attainments, their evangelical spirit, and loyalty. The campaign of last year has almost entirely ruined two-thirds of this class. They were first greatly exhausted by almost constant and most oppressive quarterings of troops; and when in September and October last, the theatre of the war was almost entirely confined to Saxony, the clergymen, (parish-ministers) lost nearly every thing which had been left; their harvest was consumed, their stores destroyed, their habitations plundered, their books burnt, their fruit-trees cut down, and their furniture spoiled. Some worthy old men, who dared to resist the ill-treatment of their wives and daughters, were killed, and others obliged to make their escape to the forests, completely stripped. After the battle near Leipsic, a nervous fever rapidly spread through the villages, which proved so destructive, that in many church-yards no room was left for the great number of corpses; deep holes were dug for them in barns and gardens. In some villages scarcely an inhabitant was left; and in the district of Dresden alone, 500 orphans are counted, in whose behalf the parish-ministers must make an appeal to public charity. The peasant and the citizen may perhaps soon procure, in some degree, the means of their subsistence; but the unfortunate clergymen are entirely impoverished, oppressed by debts, weighed down by grief and sorrow, and without prospect of income for several years to come. No class of the sufferers seems more deserving of a share in British generosity than the Saxon clergy.

[In consequence of this appeal, the Committee have strongly recommended the case of the German Clergy to the particular consideration of the foreign Committees.]

Extract of a Letter from the Rev. Christian Gottlieb Hueffel to Rev. C. J. Latrobe.—Berthelsdorf, near Herrnhut, March 5, 1814.

YOUR letter of January 18th, gave us great joy. I sit down to answer it as soon as possible, though we are here still in want of such intelligence as you particularly wish, to give to those excellent men who have met for the relief of German sufferers. We must leave to you, as a member of the Committee, to declare to them in the best manner possible our heartfelt gratitude.

That we might act according to the benevolent views of your worthy Committee, a Committee has been formed here, consisting of the following persons, all known to you:—Johann G. Goldman; Hieronymus Burckardt; Niels Amtrup; Chr. Lewis Strumpfer; Rev. Christian Gottfried Cunow; John Christian Quandt; John Renatus Verbeck; Rev. Christian Salomon Dober; Rev. Christian Gottlieb Hueffel; Rev. Hans Wied.

This Committee will make it their study to follow the injunctions of the worthy Committee in London to the best of their power, by distributing their generous benefactions to the poor farmers, artizans, and distressed housekeepers, who have suffered by the war. In those places which have been named, both in Lusatia and Silesia, subordinate Committees shall be commissioned to do the same, with their proportions of your bounty, both in their place and neighbourhood.

May we take the liberty of recommending to the charitable consideration of your Committee the poor town of Bischoffswerda, between Bautzen and Dresden, which you no doubt remember, and which was entirely destroyed by fire last May. The poor inhabitants are beginning to erect temporary dwellings under most disadvantageous circumstances, and the most oppressive poverty. Not much can be done, as they are not only in total want of money, but hindered in their work by a deep snow, and an unusually severe winter. Some have made huts for themselves and families in the neighbourhood of the town, or covered some of the old walls with boards, to get a place of shelter. In Upper Lusatia the country, which has suffered most, is the so called Gueldene Aue, a plain of great fertility and beauty, which you have frequently visited, and in which lie the villages of Lauske, Groeditz, Weicha, Weissenberg, and the whole country from Bautzen to Goerlitz. In Gutta, a village near Nisky, only two houses remained standing; and in the circle of Bautzen alone we reckon about 50 villages, which have either in part or wholly been destroyed and laid waste. Though the settlements of the United Brethren in Lusatia and Silesia have experienced heavy losses, and many of them been in the most imminent danger, yet we have infinite cause to exalt the tender mercies of our God who has spared us, and not suffered any of them to become a prey to the flames, or to be laid waste by the enemy, like other places; and, in short, consider our own losses as small, compared with those of many of our neighbours. To be therefore appointed as your almoners in coming to their relief, is a favour conferred upon us, for which we sincerely thank your Committee, and shall delight in performing the task you assign to us. What have we suffered, when we consider the miseries of so many thousands of our fellow men, especially in towns, in which large garrisons

and hospitals were to be maintained, such as Dresden, Leipsic, Torgau, Wittenberg, Dantzic, &c. where famine, filth, and pestilential air, produced the most strange and horrible effects! It was no uncommon thing to see the poor inhabitants and soldiers, reduced almost to skeletons by famine; walking about like spectres, cutting parts of dead horses, as they were lying and rotting in the streets, to satisfy their voracious appetites, or grubbing up dunghills and dust holes, to find roots, vegetables, apple-parings, or other eatables, and devouring what was found, raw, or rubbed with gunpowder, for want of salt. The houses of the poor citizens were pulled down for fire-wood, or to make room for military works. But who can describe all the horrors and abominations attendant on war!—Once more expressing to your benevolent Committee our unfeigned thanks for their remembrance of and confidence towards us, we remain,

In the name of the Committee at Herrnhut,

Christ. Gottlieb Hueffel.

Extracts of Letters from Friends in Upper Lusatia, to Rev. C. J.

Latrobe.—Herrnhut, April 7, 1814.

YOUR complaints against us for not sooner writing and expressing our gratitude for the kindness and confidence of your Committee, though natural, from untoward delays you will have found to be in reality groundless. Messrs. Dürninger & Co. having furnished us with the money, we have sent £250 to Gnadenberg in Silesia, of which £150 of it is for that place and vicinity, and £100 for Bunzlau and vicinity, with directions as prescribed to form Sub-committees and make reports. £100 were sent to the Brethren's settlement at Neusalz, and £100 to the town and their neighbouring villages. The first-mentioned commission sent to Gnadenberg was left to the arrangement of Mr. Charles Von Heithausen, Lord of the Manor of Gnadenberg, whom you know, and the latter to Neusalz, to the management of Counsellor Hillmer. Your letter of the 17th of Feb. occasioned still more discussion, concerning a proper division of the £3500 now announced, (including letters of 18th Jan. and 1st Feb.) The following division has been made: Gnadenberg Committee £400 and vicinity; Bunzlau £500 ditto; Neusalz settlement £300 ditto; Neusalz town £400 ditto, recommending Glogau; Jauer £400 ditto; Leignitz 400 ditto; Herrnhut, Nisky and Kleinwelke settlements, in Upper Lusatia, with neighbouring villages £500; kept in reserve £100, with a view to encrease the assistance given, as circumstances on further report might seem to require. We have found it most expedient to leave the arrangement of the whole business, as it respects Silesia, to Counsellor Hillmer, a man well known for his zeal and integrity. The distribution of your Committee's bounty in the neighbour-

hood of our Lusatian settlements, has been committed to Mr. Roesch, whom you know as a man well qualified for such an office. We feel ourselves to be under the highest obligations to your Committee, and pray God to shower down his choicest blessings upon the British nation, and those by whose benevolent zeal its liberality is made effective. We commission you, as Secretary of our Church in England, to thank them in the best manner, in the name of the Bishops and Elders of the same, residing here, for their liberality and kind commiseration with the suffering inhabitants of this country. There is one place, which on account of its proximity to Magdeburg is suffering grievously, and has not been noticed in your letters. I mean Gnadau, a place well known to you, and indeed the whole County of Barby, in which it lies. The large garrison of Magdeburg, fearing a siege, went early to work to sweep the country of almost every thing eatable, as corn, cattle, &c. in short little was left for the poor inhabitants of Barby, Gnadau, Acken, Calbe, Coethen and other places. If your Committee would extend their bounty to this part, and bestow a couple of hundred pounds upon Barby and the neighbourhood of Magdeburg to the left of the Elbe, it would be indeed a great charity. And since I have ventured to come with a petition, I would also recommend a district in the Mark of Brandenburg, in the Netz and Warthebruch (the fens on the rivers Netz and Warthe) near Landsberg and Custrin. This was some time ago peopled by colonists from the Palatinate, who were industriously cultivating the land and maintaining their poor families upon it, when in 1812 the French marching through it, stript them of their little all, and now they have suffered again beyond measure. A small donation for the relief of these poor people, who are noted for their quiet and pious character, would be most acceptable. We have received very affecting accounts of their distresses, with the detail of which I will not trouble you now.

I remain ever, &c.—Christian Gottlieb Hueffel.

Just as I am closing my letter, Messrs. Abraham Dürninger & Co. send us a letter from you to them, announcing a donation of £500 for Pirna and its vicinity. As we have by your desire appointed two brethren from Herrnhut, to go to the Bohemian frontier to distribute the money sent for Culm and its vicinity, they can take Pirna in their route. They are Messrs. Reuss and Schubert. The latter speaks the Bohemian language well, and we could not find two men better fitted for undertaking the commission. You will receive a report like that of the two brethren from Gnadenfeld, who in the name of your Committee visited the country about Austerlitz, &c. for the same purpose in 1807.

*To the London Committee for the Relief of Distress in Germany.
Lauban, March 30th, 1814.*

As early as the year 1806, when the French and their allies entered Silesia, our little town lying on the line of march and near the frontiers, suffered exceedingly, and was impoverished by the uninterrupted quartering and passage of troops, as well as by requisitions of every kind till the end of 1812.

In 1813, that ever memorable year of calamity to all Germany, the misery, want, and indigence of our fellow-citizens and inhabitants increased to a pitch that baffles description. The three retreats during that year through our town and environs, the robberies and pillage sustained on those occasions, the loss of all sorts of cattle, the foraging and destruction of all our crops both in the fields and gardens, the ruin and demolition of many buildings, the manifold requisitions, the war taxes repeatedly imposed, the forced loans and contributions, to which last this town alone gave 10,000 rix dollars to the Prussian commander in chief, Field Marshal Blücher, besides the supplying of the corps d'armée, amounting to about 200,000 men, by the citizens of this place, the expences of the military hospital established in March, 1813, at the cost of this town, and hitherto maintained by it at a weekly charge of 1000 rix dollars, the quota of the war-tax of two millions of dollars imposed by the General Government of Saxony, to the amount of 4,062 dollars; the hospital of sick French Prisoners of War from Torgau, containing several hundred men, and the contingent expences occasioned by its maintenance, as well as that of the Russian hospitals established here; the nervous fevers which have made great havoc and still prevail in this place, and the extinction of whole families—all these circumstances together have reduced the citizens and inhabitants to such a state of indigence, that they require extraordinary assistance and support. We therefore deem it our duty hereby earnestly to recommend the inhabitants of this town and country to the benevolence of the British nation, and rest assured that it will pay some attention to our intercession, and allot to our poor citizens a liberal portion of the donations so generously bestowed in London for the distressed.

We intreat the respectable Members of the Committee formed for that purpose to have the goodness to support the present petition by their recommendation, and to accept the assurance of our highest esteem and regard, from their most devoted

Johann Ehrehfried Fischer, & Co.

C. G. Georgi, & Co.

Seyfferth, Brothers

Fischer, senior, & Co.

C. C. Kirchhoff, junior

Siegfried Francke

Extract of a Letter from the Prince of Anhalt to Messrs. R. H. Marten & Luke Howard, dated Dessau, 31st March, 1814.

HONOURED SIRS.—If ever I remembered with particular emotion and thanks to Providence the happy days which I spent in England in the society of the most amiable men, it was when I received lately, from a mercantile house in Leipsic, the confirmation that the Committee for the relief of the German Sufferers in London has also remembered my unfortunate subjects. You may easily imagine, Gentlemen, how welcome this aid is, when I frankly confess to you, that of late I have been deprived of all means to relieve the unfortunate. This is the more painful to me, as during my 50 years endeavour to see my people happy, I never had greater occasion to relieve them than at present, when I am rendered incapable of doing it. I therefore hasten to fulfil the duty of expressing my most cordial thanks, for this new proof of the noble sentiments that characterize the English nation. Be assured, Gentlemen, that the distribution of your benevolent donation shall be made according to your intention, in the most conscientious manner. I have directed the Committee formed here to render you an account of their proceedings.

May God bless you all for your benevolence! this is the most ardent wish of my thankful heart. With everlasting gratitude and profound esteem, I remain, Gentlemen, &c. &c.

THE PRINCE OF ANHALT.

Extract of a Letter from Messrs. Eyssen & Zahn, to George Meyer, Esq.—Frankfort, 2d April, 1814.

YOUR Letter with which you honoured us under date of the 18th February, did not reach us until the 24th March. It gives us pleasure to devote our services to the noble donors of this wished-for and providential assistance. The Committee which has been formed for this purpose, consists of the following Members: viz. Counsellor of the Consistory Passavant; Counsellor von Meyer; Rev. Mr. Fresenius, junior; Rev. Mr. Stein; Mr. Finger; Mr. Remigius Essen.—We are employed to ascertain the number of persons and families of this city and neighbourhood, who may have a claim to this assistance, or are totally ruined; for the purpose of making the division forthwith in proportion to their wants.—We shall shortly have the honour of laying a Report before your Committee.—With respect to Hanau and neighbourhood, which has particularly suffered, owing to the battle fought near it, several members of our Committee have repaired thither, and have formed a Committee there of very worthy men, who will divide the £500 destined for Hanau and its vicinity, and enter into a direct correspondence with your Committee.

We are respectfully, &c.—Eyssen & Zahn.

To R. H. Marten and Luke Howard, Esquires, Secretaries to the Committee for relieving the Distresses in Germany.

Hanau, the 15th April, 1814.

GENTLEMEN.—The honour of corresponding with you has devolved on us, being Members of the Committee for benevolent purposes, of this place, and we have received orders to distribute the £500 which the Committee in London, according to our advice from Messrs. Eyssen & Zahn, in Frankfort, have destined for our town and neighbourhood, to be distributed to those who have suffered most by the late events of the war.—We thank the British Public for this further proof of generosity, the Committee, and yourselves, in the name of the unhappy sufferers, and in behalf of a town which, for the last seven years felt all the miseries of war. By the final retreat of the French, our town became the last victim of their excesses, for here the armies fought during four days; fire and plunder were our lot; and diseases consequent thereon have put most of our families into mourning.—Much has been done in consequence of these circumstances by the inhabitants of this city; the sick were attended to; the widows and orphans provided for; but still much remained to be done, as the distresses surmounted our means, and as the damage sustained by fire in our town amounted at a moderate calculation, to 200,000 guilders; but the consequences of this event and the sufferings of the whole cannot be estimated or described,

We remain, &c.

Signed, Hufnagel, Lavater, Dietz.

The Members of the Committee for benevolent purposes of this place, consist of Messrs. Vulpius, Hoerner, Hufnagel, Wagner, Pffiffer, Kuhl, Lavater, Dietz, Gross, Reiss.

Extract of an Appeal to the benevolent in behalf of suffering humanity in the Principality of Fulda.

THIS appeal, after stating the extreme misery endured by the Province of Fulda, from the continual marching and quartering of troops for the last ten years, gives the following Extract of the Prussian Camp paper No. 10, dated Frankfort on the Mayn, November 9, 1813:

“No imagination is sufficiently lively to conceive the misery spread every where by the flying French army on their retreat. The nearer they approached the borders of Germany, the more furious their excesses, the more relaxed their discipline. The consequences may be easily imagined. There is no need of a guide to find the road from Leipsic to Frankfort. On both sides of this long road of blood, all lies wildly mixed; broken carriages; clothing of all kinds; feathers of ripped-up beds; broken utensils; fallen horses, and dead soldiers, deformed by

the torments of death. Many lie there without a wound, having died a cruel death by fatigue and hunger; others have been rode or driven over. Most of the houses in the villages, and suburbs on this road, have not only been entirely plundered, but deprived of all their timber and reduced to shells. Many have been burnt down to the ground, and the beautiful village Buttlar, on the Ulster, is entirely in ashes. As late as the 6th of this month, the ruins of this village were yet smoking, and several Frenchmen lay half burnt under the timbers. Its inhabitants, brought to beggary in a few hours, stand there with grief imprinted on their faces, and raise in despair their hands to heaven. Already a whole month has elapsed since those days of terror, and yet no human being, no domestic animal, no poultry, nay, not even a sparrow, was to be met with; only ravens in abundance, feeding on corpses, were seen.—Since then some human beings with the remainder of the cattle have returned to their ruined dwellings, but both carrying within them the seeds of the most dreadful maladies.—Many places in Fulda have since lost the tenth, nay the seventh part of their whole population, and likewise their remaining cattle, through those maladies; and yet no end is to be seen of this inexpressible misery. Many villages are threatened with entire depopulation. Nothing remains but an appeal for assistance to the benevolent. Fulda builds its hopes thereon. In each place of some consequence there will easily somebody be found, who will undertake the trouble of gathering the benevolent contributions in his district, and forwarding the same to the Privy Counsellor Baron of Bibra, in Fulda, one of the undersigned. They will in due time lay before the public their documents.”

Signed, V. Bibra, Menz, V. Motz, Thomas.
Frankfort, 4th Dec. 1813.

Extract of a Letter from the Right Rev. the Abbot of Loccum, Dr. Salfeld, to the Rev. W. Kuper, dated Hanover, April 2, 1814.

A heavy and repeated attack of a nervous fever, which confined me again to my bed for several days, has prevented me from sooner informing you, that agreeably to your wishes I waited on his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, to inform him of what the benevolent London Committee for relieving distress in Germany had done already, in favour of the suffering inhabitants of this country. His Royal Highness expressed himself highly delighted with this information, and spoke very warmly in praise of the London Committee for their noble and successful exertions in behalf of suffering humanity. He seemed to be much pleased likewise with the manner in which the Patriotic London Committee had dissolved itself in order to join individually the

Committee established solely for charitable purposes. On my mentioning the grants made for the inhabitants of this country by the former, the Patriotic Committee, his Royal Highness told me, that the greatest part of the sums granted by that Committee had been already disposed of according to its intention. The inclosed abstract of the proceedings of our Committee I request you to communicate to the honorable London Committee, and to state in our name, that in the distribution of the sums, trusted to our hands by our British benefactors, we have attended only to the most pressing cases of distress, and acted in correspondence with the association of Ladies, formed in all the principal towns of the country, and that at many places we have been able already to give effectual relief. For our ruined clergymen we have done something: but as yet we could not, for want of means, assist many of our poor and meritorious village school-masters, who have also suffered much.

Resolutions of the Committee at Hanover, made in the presence of the following Members: Hanover, 21st March, 1814.

Abbot Saifeld. Dr. Sextro, Counsellor of the Consistory. Counsellor de Werthoff. Zwicker, Burgomaster and Counsellor to the Consistory. Evers, Minister of the Principal Church at Hanover. Kaufmann, Burgomaster of the new City, and President to the Institutions for supporting the Poor.

1. RESOLVED, That the sum of £3000. granted by the benevolent London Committee to the disposal of this Committee, though not yet received, be immediately raised by Bills, &c. and applied for the relief of our distressed countrymen.

2. RESOLVED, That an Address of Thanks of this Committee be forwarded without delay to the London Committee, which has so promptly and liberally directed its attention to the sufferers in this long oppressed country.

3. RESOLVED, That the following Sums be applied for the immediate relief of the most urgent distress.

1. For the sufferers in the principality of Lauenburg, to be distributed by the Committee formed at the city of Ratzeburg	Rix Dollar	2500
2. To buy Seed Corn to supply in some measure the peasantry in the different villages of the bailiwick of Winsen, to the disposal of the Rev. M. Parrhysius and the Magistrates of Winsen		500
3. For the same purpose for the inhabitants of the district of Harburg, with the particular recommendation of the sufferers in Willsdorf, to the disposal of Mr. Leiff, Magistrate at Hitfeld		500
4. For the unfortunate inhabitants of Lilenthal, which place and adjoining Villages were burnt down, to be distributed by Counsellor and Oberamt-mann Schroeder		1000
5. For the relief of the ruined inhabitants of the other parts of the principality of Bremen, with the particular recommendation of Rotenburg and district; to be distributed by President Baron Marshalk and Committee		1500
6. For the sufferers in Dannenberg and neighbourhood; to be applied by the Rev. Mr. Mannes and the Magistrates of Dannenberg		300
7. For the distressed in the district of Hitzacker; to be distributed by the Clergyman and Magistrates		200
8. For the village and neighbourhood of Bienebuttel; to be applied by Amtmann Koch		200

9. For Dahlenburg village; by the Rev. Mr. Becker	- - - -	200
10. For Neetze village; by the Rev. Mr. Mehliis	- - - -	100
11. For the village of Eschede; by Justice Meyer, at Bedenbostel	- - - -	100
12. For the suffering inhabitants of the city and suburbs of Celle; by Mr. Homeyer and Committee	- - - -	600
13. For the distressed in the old city of Hanover	- - - -	1000
14. For the new city of Hanover	- - - -	500
15. For the sufferers in the suburbs of Hanover	- - - -	200
16. For those in the village of Linden; by the Clergyman	- - - -	100
17. For ditto in the city of Burgdorf; by the Clergy and Magistrates	- - - -	300
18. For the village of Wigmansburg; by ditto	- - - -	100
19. For the village of Kameltsloh; by ditto	- - - -	50
20. For the borough of Bodenteich; by ditto	- - - -	100
21. To Thirty-seven other places, with particular recommendation of individual families, especially Clergymen, who have been ruined by the late war		1950
Total Rix Dollars		12000

(Signed) Kaufmann. Salfeld.

4. RESOLVED, That this Committee highly approves of the instructions sent by the Honorable London Committee, and that a copy of them be sent to all the different Sub-Committees, or persons who have to distribute the grants of this Committee, with the following additions.

1. The Sub-Committee or distributors are particularly required to ascertain the want of Corn for sowing, and to provide for the same in proportion; as this will be the means of giving the most effectual relief; and immediately to send in a report on this subject.

2. They are likewise desired to enquire with particular attention, whether any of those who claim assistance have no other means, or are not likely from other funds to receive means, to support themselves.

Hanover, April 20th, 1814.

GENTLEMEN.—THE new gift of £1000 you have been pleased to bestow on us, and which we have received by the hands of Mr. Kuper, imposes upon us fresh obligations, which we feel the more lively, as the relief came under the most pressing circumstances. The commander of French troops at Hamburg has taken advantage of an unexpected swelling of water and ice in the Elbe, which hindered the brave Russian troops besieging the towns of Hamburg and Harburgh to come up; and executed a most mischievous design, in burning some villages, and destroying by fire 136 dwelling houses of peasants, whose unhappy inhabitants are driven into the fields without means of subsistence, without clothes, and bereft of all their cattle. On another part this man who stiles himself a General of troops, pretending to belong to a civilized nation, has cut through a dyke, and thereby yielded an immense tract of land to the overpowering force of the stream, which bears before it the dwellings of the unhappy inhabitants, and destroys their fields, which cannot for a long time be restored to tillage. Thus the fury of all elements is called in to aid the rage of a tyrant who indulges in malice, in order to sooth his sense of approaching ruin. The public chests are exhausted by the immense charge of feeding the protecting army.

The private purses are emptied by uninterrupted burthens. The true representation of the actual state of our country, which we have taken the liberty to lay before you, will, we trust, afford the conviction that your benevolence to the Hanoverians, and which we most eagerly and humbly entreat you to continue, is bestowed on persons most necessitous and most worthy of support. We have the honour to be with the most lively gratitude and due respect, Gentlemen, Your most obedient humble Servants,

T. Bremer	Rehberg	H. Salfeld
Kaufman	L. C. W. Zwicker	Sextro
Werlhof	J. F. Evers	

Address from Mrs. Timaeus, (Widow of the late Professor Timaeus,) Member of the Association of Ladies at Luneburg, for relieving the distress of the Sufferers by the war in the Electorate of Hanover, to the London Committee for relieving distress in Germany, dated Luneburg, 28th March, 1814.

AFTER stating the existence of an Association of Ladies at Luneburg, for the purpose of providing relief for the sufferers by the war, Mrs. Timaeus proceeds:—I have before me a list of those generous benefactions which your Committee bestowed on the suffering inhabitants of this city and neighbourhood in the year 1806. The remembrance of them is still new and lively in our hearts, and encourages me most humbly to request, in the name of my sisters who have associated with me to procure relief to the unfortunate sufferers around us, that you may please to support our endeavours by your kind assistance. The distress in and around our city is really very great and manifold, and the scenes of misery we witness are most afflicting to our hearts.

My late husband was honoured with your kind confidence; you made him the receiver of your benefactions, which were distributed by the Committee then established here, and of which he was an active member. How happy would you make me, Gentlemen, by granting to me a similar honour.

With the most lively sentiments of respect, I am, Gentlemen, your most obedient Servant, (Signed) Jane Frederica Timaeus.

To Messrs. R. H. Marten and Luke Howard.

Lubeck, 17th April, 1814.

GENTLEMEN,—A new occasion offers itself for returning you an acknowledgment of our most sincere gratitude. M. J. A. Rucker's letter of the 22d of March shews us again that English beneficence, notwithstanding former considerable exertions, does not cease generously to regard our sufferings, by sending the sum of £500. for the support of the exiled Hamburgers who fled to

Lubeck. Your charge to superintend the distribution of this sum, we gladly regard as a proof of confidence in us, of which we hope to prove ourselves deserving. As directly after the first emigrations from Hamburgh, a special Committee for their relief was here established, consisting of Senators and Citizens, and of Hamburghers here resident; and as these are still continuing indefatigably to exert themselves, we thought best to fulfil the object of your honourable Committee by giving your £500. for distribution to this Committee, in whose approved principles we could fully confide, and whose exertions we in no ways wished to interrupt by a separate establishment. We enclose two reports of the commission and what it has hitherto done.

First Report of the Lubeck Central Committee for the Exiles from Hamburg, 28th February, 1814.

By a publication at the head quarters of the Royal Swedish Army at Kiel, of the 24th December, 1813, Lubeck and Bremen were advised as places of refuge for the aged, the women and children, who in consequence of the investment of Hambro' by the French, were exiled. On that same day a Committee was here appointed of two Senators and six Citizens, who were empowered to elect other assistants amongst benevolent Lubeckers and Hamburghers residing here. The city being then, as it is still, much burthened with quartering of soldiers in private houses, five buildings were taken; for each of which Committees of Inspectors were appointed, mostly consisting of two Lubeckers and one Hamburgher, under the superintendence of the general direction. Three victualling or cooking houses were established, which furnished since the 31st of December, 119,148 meals, and 20,285 loaves of 8 pound each. A more pressing want, but still more difficult to accomplish, is the cloathing for preserving cleanliness and warmth. Many came in tatters, or had only one shirt on their backs; and during the intense cold, many had no covering. A cloathing board therefore was instituted, with whom charitable females united. Hitherto, the commission procured at their expense—2318 shirts, 573 pair of shoes and boots, 824 pair of stockings, 300 frocks, 291 petticoats, 232 coats, 252 doublets, 275 cravats, 94 aprons, 99 nightcaps, 500 bed bolsters, 192 bed sheets. For the many sick, a separate house with 60 beds was furnished and opened on the 9th of January, and afterwards another with 40 beds. The number of sick being still encreasing, we are planning to have a third hospital for 100 persons, as every thing must be done to prevent infection from spreading. In a lying-in hospital, 15 women find always support for themselves and their little ones. Another hospital serves for 60 persons afflicted with cutaneous complaints. In the five general houses of relief, 3914 persons have been received. For the exiles of the Hebrew nation, separate institutions were to be made, which their own fraternity undertook, being however reimbursed in money by the general inspection; in which manner 34 Jewish families, consisting of 88 persons, have been provided for.

Extract from the Second Report, dated 31st of March.

THE severe weather of February and March particularly affected our Exiles, mostly consisting of old people and young children. Having already by want and cares, by sufferings and anxieties, their bodies debilitated, they were the more susceptible of nervous complaints, against which all medical efforts proved fruitless. In the beginning of February we had more sick than healthy in the general receptacles, and the mortality became every day greater. To prevent infection other measures were required, especially that of separating all the sick from the healthy. Besides the three hospitals with 200 beds, another was provided with 250 beds. For the convalescents a separate house was established. Victualling and cloathing were distributed according to medical directions. In the course of this month 158 persons have recovered. In February many more Hamburghers arrived from Altona, especially

Jews. Since the beginning of this year, the following number of Exiles have been provided for. In the general houses, 2881 persons; in private houses, 1197; and of the Hebrew persuasion, 312.—4390 persons.

In this account are not included a great number of such who after a short stay were provided with the necessary cloathes and travelling expenses to proceed further. The mortality has been to the end of March 673.—Our only wish remains that we may be enabled to continue our help for the most pressing wants till that much wished for period, when our guests may return to their liberated city.

A Memorial to the Committee for Relief of Distress in Germany, from the Rev. Charles G. Zimmerman, the Minister of Ham and Horn, near Hamburg, states as follows:

Ham, March 16, 1814.—Upwards of Ninety individuals, a great many of whom have Wives, Children, or old Parents to maintain, so that the number may be at least twice doubled, are, by the known measures of destruction adopted by Davoust, deprived of their houses, furniture, utensils, agricultural instruments, in fact, of every thing, little as it was, which the long stagnation in every trade and occupation had left them. Even present subsistence is out of their reach; they can scarcely find rags for the most indispensable articles of clothing; not to speak of the means of getting a livelihood in future. The wretched victims must have fallen a prey to a desolation so widely spread, but for the noblest assistance of their immediate neighbours, who for the moment saved their lives. This assistance is hereby thankfully and heartily acknowledged. But the ultimate melancholy fate of these poor inhabitants of Ham and Horn, may be said to be only protracted, unless a charitable hand draws them from the state in which they are now languishing, and helps them in their honest endeavours to overcome their difficulties, by returning as soon as possible to work and labour.

*Extract of a Letter from Mr. Hornby to R. H. Marten, Esq.
London, May 5, 1814.*

I ARRIVED here last Tuesday, and during my tour through some parts of Germany and Holstein, I have, with the sanction of your honourable Committee, enquired to what degree your benevolent proceedings have alleviated the miseries of the late war. The instances are numberless and most gratifying. I have had at Lubeck particular intercourse with the Rev. Mr. Geibel, Mrs. Pauly, and the Burgomaster Mr. Overbeck; and all give me the fullest assurances that your benevolent intervention has saved hundreds. These poor unhappy objects, bereft of every thing, nay in many instances half naked, without discrimination of age or sex, turned out in the most inclement season; their house and yard pillaged and burning at their backs; have literally crawled into Lubeck, and thrown themselves at the doors of several inhabitants, exhausted, and imploring immediate relief. Your benevolent provision met almost all exigencies. With the means supplied through your Committee, hundreds have been put into comfortable beds, nursed with wholesome food, clothed warmly, and life preserved, which a few hours, in many instances, would inevitably have been extinguished.—I have witnessed the most sincere testimonies of individual and public gratitude.—I cannot forbear recurring to Mrs. Pauly: this lady has used many means which flowed from your Committee, and entrusted

Fourth Report.

c

into her hands by the Committee there, in the most prompt and humane manner. The sufferers testify what she has done, and does.

Orphan House, at Halle. Halle, April 12th, 1814.

HONORED GENTLEMEN.—We have been informed by the Rev. C. F. Steinkopff that the noble Committee for the relief of the sufferers in Germany, has voted the sum of £300 for the benefit of the pious Institution of the Orphan-House, intrusted to the direction of me and of Dr. Knapp; and we have already received the money by Mr. Frege, of Leipsic. We are unable to express to you by words the greatness of our joy and gratitude. We were just then in the greatest embarrassments how to pay for the board of our Orphans, when God sent us this favour, and which was done without delay. An ample account, how much we have suffered by this war, which we have sent to an honored Member of your Committee, John Samuel Thornton, will set this in its true light. Permit us therefore to unite with our most hearty thanks the urgent prayer to keep in further remembrance our Institution that so greatly wants relief. We subscribe ourselves with the greatest esteem, Honored Gentlemen,

Your most obedient Servants,

D. Aug. Herm. Niemeyer. G. C. Knapp.

Directors of the Orphan-House, and the Bible Institute
of Canstein.

*City of London Tavern,
May 3, 1814.*

R. H. MARTEN,
LUKE HOWARD, } Secretaries.

FIFTH REPORT.

*Committee Room, City of London Tavern,
28th May, 1814.*

DISTRESS IN GERMANY.

AT a Committee held on the 16th May, 1814,

W. F. REYNOLDS, Esq. in the Chair,

Mr. ACKERMANN presented the following ADDRESS from the

Ladies' Philanthropic Association.

“THE extreme misery to which many parts of Germany, owing to the long-continued tyranny of BUONAPARTE, and the awful events of War, are reduced, is perhaps not so extensively known as it ought to be. Immense multitudes, men, women, and children, are enduring the extremity of famine and disease,—without habitations, and almost without clothing: great numbers perish daily; and many thousands must perish still, unless larger measures of relief are afforded.

“It is impossible, in a paper of this kind, to enter into particulars; but papers which contain most affecting details, may be had of any of the Ladies whose names are subjoined.

“O let us not, while we are enjoying the blessing of Peace, neglect to do what lies in our power to heal the wounds of those who have so dearly bought it! Let us not be so intoxicated with success as to forget their inexpressible sufferings! While they have contributed to produce this happy change with their blood, and with their lives, let us not refuse to contribute a little of our money to them in return.

“It may be said, that a great deal has been done. We say, in reply, that “200 nor 200,000 penny-worth of bread is not sufficient that every one may taste a little.” Nothing has been done equal to their demands. Suppose we deny ourselves a little, in order to send them something more, it is no more than we ought to do; it is no more than we owe them.

“ Britons ! Christians ! in what more appropriate way can you testify your gratitude for the divine favour bestowed upon your country ?—And remember, that it is the last appeal of the kind which will ever be made to you !——Europe is delivered—the reign of Peace hath commenced—and plenty followeth to compensate for what you may now sacrifice ! ”

The smallest Donations will be thankfully received by Countess REUSS, 10, Nevil's-court, Fetter-lane ; Mrs. LATROBE, ditto ; Mrs. STEINKOPFF, Savoy, Strand ; Mrs. WILCOX, Ely-place ; Mrs. WINTER, 13, Great Ormond-street, Queen-square ; Mrs. IVIMY, 20, Harpur-street, Theobald's-row ; Mrs. KUPER, 12, Lower Eaton-street, Pimlico ; Mrs. PRATT, 22, Doughty-street ; Mrs. BUTTERWORTH, 7, Bedford-square ; Mrs. GARRATT, 18, Guildford-street ; Mrs. ROBARTS, 13, Henrietta-street, Covent-garden ; Mrs. TATHAM, 35, Lamb's Conduit-street ; Mrs. FAULDING, 26, Coventry-street, Piccadilly ; Mrs. DIGGINS, 14, St. Ann's-Lane, Aldersgate ; the Miss GASONS, Lincoln's-inn-fields ; Miss ACKERMANN, 101, Strand ; Miss FEARON, 15, Guildford-street ; Miss WYON, Royal Mint, Tower-hill ; Miss SCARLETT, 32, Red Lion-street, Holborn ; Miss RIDLEY, 8, Gray's-inn-passage ; the Miss MATHISONS, 23, Red Lion-street, Holborn ; and by Miss WHEELER, Treasurer, 9, Gray's-Inn-passage, by whom the amount will be paid to the Committee in London, appointed to receive Subscriptions.

THE LONDON COMMITTEE feel it their duty, particularly to express how much they have been gratified and encouraged by the exertions made by British Ladies in behalf of sufferers in Germany ; some of whom have transmitted articles of clothing, which have been peculiarly acceptable to many poor fatherless children abroad, while others have lately formed themselves into associations for the purpose of soliciting and collecting contributions from their country-women, towards affording relief to thousands who are ready to perish. In this act of benevolence they have nobly seconded the generous efforts of many Ladies in various parts of Germany, who, in the hour of their country's deep distress, have voluntarily submitted to privations of every kind, made the greatest sacrifices, and even exposed themselves to personal dangers, in order to alleviate the sufferings multiplied around them by war, famine, and disease. Perhaps in no species of distress, to which these generous females have directed their attention, have their labours been more eminently beneficial than when they charged themselves with the care of forsaken and helpless children, thousands of whom have been bereft of their parents and friends, both in the field of battle and by the effects of a pestilential disease, which,

while it spared infants, has generally been fatal to adults, and in many places carried off the greatest part of the adult population.

The following address, first published in Germany, is a strong appeal to the tender feelings of females.

GENEROUS WOMEN OF GERMANY!—IN the course of a few months more than 500 children have been deprived of their parents, and become forlorn and helpless orphans, in the Upper District of the Circle of Meissen alone, by war, and by diseases, those insidious and murderous attendants on war.

We are sensible how deeply this information must affect every humane heart, how in particular it must harrow up the feelings of such of you as are mothers. We behold *those* mothers who had raised their hands to Heaven, as if to implore the restoration of their own infants snatched from their embraces, now stretching them forth to press to their bosoms fatherless and motherless innocents, to replace those sainted infants, who have now found a father in Heaven.

To you, dear countrywomen, on whom God has preferably bestowed the gift of children, and to whom He has delegated the task of bringing them up, to you we first address ourselves. O withdraw not your compassionate attention without either receiving one of those poor forsaken infants under your maternal care, or resolving to contribute to their relief. Let the sun of your affection and charity expand the germ of virtue in their little hearts, bring them into flower, and foster them to maturity.—They shall call you by the endearing name of mother, and you may share with us the care over them; in a word, they shall be your own.

And you kind-hearted but less opulent females, whose circumstances forbid you to appropriate to yourselves one of these orphans, recede not bashfully from the honorable mark set before you.—By small means much may be accomplished!—None is so poor as not to be able to spare something. The value of one frock less in a year for *your* children, may procure you a rich reward; for the Kingdom of Heaven, through JESUS CHRIST, belongs to little children.—The grain of corn, which is committed this day to the ground, and produces next harvest but a single ear, will in a few years yield sufficient to sow whole fields. The child which shall be brought up through your aid, to the honour of God, resembles this grain of corn; posterity will inherit its virtues, and incalculable are the benefits which they may produce.

Of what avail are the hopes of better times, unless we educate our children for them? Are we not therefore bound conscientiously to fulfil the only part, which the Almighty hath expressly allotted to us in the bringing up of children? O ye mothers, wives, maidens,—pursue your most important calling, that when the Saviour of the world appears, ye may be able to meet him with joy, and say: “Lord here are we and the children whom thou hast given us,” or entrusted to our care!

Act individually, or form associations, that your pious intentions may be completely carried into execution. All your exertions, your sacrifices, your contributions, of whatever kind they may be, will be acceptable. We will return speedy and explicit answers to your letters; we will advise you in what manner your benevolence may be most beneficially exercised, and spare no pains to lighten your cares: only consider, that “the cheerful giver, whom God loveth,” gives two-fold by giving without delay.

Two institutions, one for boys, another for girls, in which they are to be educated till they have attained their 16th or 17th year, are already forming, and a specific monthly contribution would at present be most acceptable, as affording the best and most prompt means of relieving the necessities of the poor orphans.

Finally, we request your full confidence, that we and our worthy co-adjutors in this great undertaking, shall justify ourselves by a conscientious management of what may be entrusted to our care, by a faithful account of its expenditure, and by the education of the children themselves, to the glory of the Almighty.

The Central Committee and Association for the support of the Orphan Children in the Upper DISTRICT OF THE CIRCLE OF MEISSEN,
DRESDEN, March 21, 1814.

von Zetzschwitz; von Römer; D. Weber; Zahn; Grahl.

*Extract of a Letter from Messrs. Frege & Co. Leipsic, to
Mr. Ackermann, London, dated 2d April, 1814.*

Amidst all our difficulties the greatest is indisputably, how we shall support about 2000 children of the poor in the country who have lost their parents by the war, or the diseases attendant upon it. The Association at Leipsic does all that lies in its power in this district; but as these poor children must be maintained for several years, we are seriously concerned about their future subsistence. Would to God we could obtain some assistance!

*Extract of a Letter from Mrs. Timaeus, at Luneburg in Hanover
to the Rev. W. Kuper, dated 21st March 1814.*

It is now eight years since I remember to have heard my late lamented husband praise the noble Britons, for the assistance they then gave to our suffering fellow-subjects, who had been ruined by foreign invaders. Had our generous benefactors only seen the effects which their donations produced, the warm tears of gratitude of those they had relieved and saved from despair, how happy would they have felt! But what was our misery then compared to the state of distress to which we have since that time been reduced? My very soul bleeds in thinking of it. The sufferings we had to endure, which increased from year to year, have shortened the days of many fathers of large families. My poor husband too, fell a sacrifice to them. But while I mourn over his loss, I am not insensible to the scenes of misery that surround me. I most willingly became a member of the Association of Ladies, who, imitating the noble example set to them by their sisters, in other parts of our dear country, have united to procure and administer relief to our suffering fellow-creatures. Oh! that you could but form an idea of our situation!

*At a Meeting of the Committee held on the 28th April, 1814,
JOSEPH REYNER, Esq. in the Chair.*

Resolved,—That in the opinion of this Committee it is highly desirable to encourage every benevolent effort of those who, greatly to the gratification of this Committee, appear to be in Germany uniting their endeavours to form societies for the rescue and relief of Orphans, and other destitute Children, rendered such by the consequences of the war, and the fatal fever which followed it.

Resolved,—That the sum of £300 be granted to the Association for the relief of such Children in the upper districts of the Circle of Meissen.

Resolved,—That the sum of £300 be granted to the Committee at Leipsic for the relief of such Children in that vicinity, and to be at the disposal of a Committee to be formed there for that express purpose.

Resolved,—That the above Resolutions be translated into German, and transmitted as early as possible to the several Continental Committees, to be by them published in the German newspapers with all practicable dispatch.

*Translation of a Letter from the Lady of General de Boguslawski
to Mr. Henry Schutze, dated Berlin, the 23d April, 1814.*

Sir,—By the Countess de Winzingerode, you caused me, who had the happiness to form the Ladies' Association for the relief of poor families with particular attention to the Widows and Orphans of the military, to have a share of the benevolent donation which the generous English nation has sent for the relief of the unfortunate.

Next to the co-operation of our excellent Princess, and the approbation of His Majesty the King, who writes to me on the 9th of March, "Your plan fully meets my approbation, and I only wish it may be accomplished" I consider this present, which I am indebted for to the generous English nation, as the third blessing of Providence. What extension will the maternal care receive under which I intend to place the poor of this capital!—The annexed plan contains a further explanation of my ideas.

With deep emotion I thank you for your philanthropic co-operation, and have the honor to be with perfect esteem, Sir, Your obedient,
DE BOGUSLAWSKI.

Extract of a Letter from the Countess W. de Winzingerode to Mr. Henry Schutze, dated Berlin, the 23d April, 1814.

I shall do willingly and faithfully every thing that lies in my power, and not dread any sacrifice, to deserve the honorable confidence placed in me by the London Committee. Religion and nature, which loudly call on us to do to others in misfortune what one would wish to be done by others to us, has led me to actions that have but too often been called fanaticism; but the misery of the unfortunate was so great that it was necessary to take unusual measures to procure instantaneous relief; but still many a heart bleeds on account of more painful wounds than any which can be inflicted on the body. Many images of misery continually walk about to ask compassion. It is true the maintenance of these unhappy objects properly belongs to the state, and our beloved King, who, truly humane and paternal,—who, when present to inspect the hospital, wept with the sufferers and kindly comforted them,—this pious and just King, surely would take care of these unfortunate people, but at present it is impossible to do so, for the number of the maimed is very great, and the health of many has been entirely destroyed by uncommon exertions. The easy circumstances of many hundreds have not only been impaired, but absolutely sunk to the most distressing poverty.

At a Committee held on the 9th May, 1814,—J. A. RUCKER, Esq.
in the Chair,

Mr. Schutze, a Member of this Committee reported that the *Committee of Ladies*, at Berlin, had made the following distribution of 4875 Rix Dollars, the produce of £1000 sterling, which had been placed at their disposal.

To the Hospital at the Silesian Gate	400
To that at the Oranienburg Gate	400
To the Association of Ladies for the alleviation of human misery	1000
To the relief of the maimed	1500
To the Widows and Orphans become so by the war	1500
Balance to the wounded, &c.	75
	Rix Dollars 4875

At a Committee held on the 16th May,—W. F. REYNOLDS, Esq.
in the Chair,

Resolved,—That £200 be granted to the sole use of the Orphan and other destitute Children at Erfurt, and to be at the disposal of the Committee there.

Resolved,—That £50 be granted to the sole relief of Orphan and other destitute Children at Eckartsberger, and to be at the disposal of the Committee there.

Read the following Extract of a Letter of Mr. de Hinuber, Counsellor of Legation at Hanover, to the Rev. W. Kuper, dated 5th May, 1814.

The great distress of the inhabitants of the bailiwick of Blackeda is particularly known to me. Should, as I anxiously wish, the London Committee resolve to grant them some assistance, their intentions in this instance would be fully answered by sending their donation to Baroness de Wense, who is a worthy and benevolent lady, knows the most pressing wants of the distressed, and would, with the assistance of her husband, and the other magistrates, make the best use of whatever might be entrusted to her disposal.

Extract of a Letter from Baroness Lenthe to the Rev. W. Kuper, dated Celle, 2d May, 1814.

"I assure you that we duly appreciate the attention which the noble British Committee has paid to our association in this little place. I, in particular, must feel happy and grateful for it, as, prompted by my compassion for our suffering fellow creatures, I was the founder of this association. All the Ladies here were ready for the undertaking, and it succeeded in a manner which rewards our endeavours. I venture to

recommend it, through you, to the further attention of our British Benefactors. Small as our means were, yet we have contributed much already to alleviate the misery around us. Many a gift has been laid down on the altar of our country, which will not escape the eye of God. (Signed) SOPHIE de LENTHE née BENNIGSEN.

At a Committee held on the 19th May, 1814,—

GEORGE OPPENHEIMER, Esq. in the Chair,

Resolved,—That £100 be granted to be at the disposal of the *Ladies' Committee* at Blackeda upon the River Elbe, under the Presidency of Baronness Wense.

Read the following letter from Pierrepont Greaves, Esq. of Chorley, to Diederick Rucker, Esq. a Member of this Committee.

My dear Sir, I have great pleasure in handing you the inclosed check for £22. 9s. 7d. which I request you will be kind enough to present to the Committee in aid of the German Sufferers, as a small contribution raised amongst the weavers, winders, and other work-people employed by me in manufacturing cotton goods at Chorley, Bolton, and Leyland, in the County of Lancashire. I am happy to be able to state to you, that it was given in the most generous manner, according to the means of each individual, upon a short written representation of the circumstances of the case, taken from the pamphlet published by Mr. Ackermann, and affixed to the door of each warehouse.

Resolved,—That the Secretary present the thanks of this Committee to Mr. Greaves for his recommendation of this charity to the class whose contributions he has conveyed, being their voluntary and grateful acknowledgements for exemptions from the miseries which the labouring and manufacturing classes in Germany are suffering from war and disease; and for his having kindly permitted the Committee to make such use of his letter as they might deem likely to promote their great object.

W. F. Reynolds, Esq. reported that some young *Ladies* at Clapham, impressed with the accounts of the unparalleled sufferings on the Continent, which have arisen from war and disease, and feeling for the forlorn situation of numberless children who have been deprived of their parents, formed themselves into a Committee, and called on the female inhabitants in the parish to solicit their assistance in raising a fund for the relief of the helpless orphans. That the call was not made in vain, for that, through the liberality of all classes, not excepting servants, who gave largely for their means, the sum of £362. 15s. 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. was collected, and which has been paid to the Committee:

Resolved,—That the most grateful thanks of this Committee be presented to the Ladies at Clapham, to whom this very important charity is so greatly indebted for their zealous exertions, with the assurance that the Committee entertain a high sense of the value of their co-operation and very beneficial example; and that the Secretaries be desired to furnish Mr. Reynolds with a copy of this Resolution, to be by him presented to the Ladies' Committee; and that he be requested to obtain from the Ladies a written report of their proceedings.

At a Committee held on the 23d May, 1814,—

ANTHONY BROWN, Esq. in the Chair,

Resolved,—That all sums presented to this Committee for the express purpose of relieving the Orphan and other destitute Children, become so by the war and the fatal fever which followed, be put to the Orphan Fund, and applied solely to that object.

Resolved,—That the thanks of this Committee be presented to Miss Wheeler, Treasurer, and the other *Ladies* of the "*Ladies' Philanthropic Association*," for their zealous and highly encouraging co-operation, and the best wishes of this Committee that they may see their good example followed by many other associations of Ladies, and the result be a large increase to the means of alleviating the heavy distress on the Continent.

*Report presented by W. F. Reynolds, Esq. from a Committee of Ladies
at Clapham, Surry.*

"THE Committee was formed of *twelve Ladies*, who voluntarily gave their names for the service; they immediately caused a number of those printed papers addressed "to the Generous Women of Germany," to be distributed throughout the village, with a few lines expressive of the reason for sending them. The Committee divided the neighbourhood into six districts, and two ladies were allotted to each, who called at almost every house, not omitting the habitation of the labourer, as they found the lower classes feelingly alive to the sufferings of the poor unfortunate orphans, and very ready to contribute their mite.

The Committee feels itself called on to relate a few instances among many, which came before it, of the singular generosity and humane feelings which were displayed by some individuals.

On entering one house the ladies explained to a servant the object of their visit, and on going out he requested them to wait a few minutes, when he returned, and presented the sum of £1. 14s. which had been collected among the servants. Another servant asked permission of his mistress to be absent for the day, which request being granted, he went among the servants, his acquaintances, and raised the sum of £7. 7s. — His laudable example was followed by others in similar situations.

The little boys at a preparatory school collected two guineas among them; one little fellow was in possession of sixpence which he had destined to some favourite object, but on reading the printed paper he produced his whole store, and threw it into the fund. The children of a school supported by voluntary contribution, requested the ladies would pay them a visit: — On entering their apartments they eagerly pressed forward with their little offerings, and though but ten in number they collected the sum of 2s. 10d. expressing the greatest pleasure in being permitted to contribute their mite, several of them bestowing their whole treasure. Their generosity produced the same noble sentiments in several schools of the like description.

A female servant, without any solicitation, brought eleven-pence; when one of the Committee understanding it was *her all*, gently remonstrated with her on giving the whole, to which she replied, "*it cannot be given in a better cause.*"

One poor woman on being applied to, burst into tears, at the same time exclaiming— "*Ah, madam! I well know what it is to be an orphan; and though I am very poor, I hope that you will accept my sixpence, I would give more were it in my power.*" Another poor woman, expecting to receive a shilling as the fruit of her labour, proposed sending it to the Committee, who, finding it was designed for the support of her family, could not consent to receive it from her; she then insisted upon their taking three-pence, which was all she had.

Mr. Reynolds added, that these were but specimens of the anecdotes which might have been mentioned; and that the whole strongly proved that the poorer classes of society felt themselves gratified in being permitted to join in the benevolence of their country in relief of the miseries in Germany.

Resolved,—That the above proceedings be printed and extensively circulated, as in the opinion of this Committee there is good ground for hope that these laudable examples will stimulate others to spontaneous exertions. And that as the lower classes of society have given striking proofs of generosity, which would do credit to the highest stations of life, opportunities should be afforded to them for the exercise of their benevolence in relieving, according to their means, that depth of distress from which they are exempted, and which they are peculiarly enabled to pity in others.

Extract of a Letter from Dr. Niemeyer and Dr. Knapp, dated Halle, communicated to the Committee by the Rev. F. C. Steinkopff, May 26, 1814.

OUR present situation is most distressing, from which nothing but the generosity of the humane and pious can extricate us. The farmers of the estates which belong to the Orphan House are so completely ruined by the constant march and quartering of troops that they could not pay their rent last year, nor will they be able to do it in the present. Very many parents are become so impoverished by the war, that they cannot pay, and yet we are unwilling to send back their children. Our buildings have sustained considerable injury from the 3000 wounded soldiers, whom a sense of duty and compassion constrained us to receive immediately after the battle of Leipsic, and whom we nursed with tender attention. In addition to all this the sick and wounded soldiers have spread among us contagious distempers, which deprived many a family both of father and mother, so that many hundred orphans are wandering about whom we feel anxious to relieve. Yet we indulge the firm confidence that the very same God, in whose name *Francke* began this work, will not confound the faith of its founder, which faith he has left to us his successors for his inheritance. Still the Providence of God makes use of men as instruments, and therefore we confidently apply to such as God has blessed with temporal prosperity.

Extracts from a Letter to Mr. R. Ackermann, dated Leipsic, 30th April, 1814.

"YOUR generous gift of £300 to the association of which *my wife* is one of the managers, has occasioned great joy. I wish you could have heard the praises bestowed on your Committee, and the benevolent British nation. The Ladies were all quite transported. Accept for the present my warmest thanks:—an address of thanks will follow by the next post.—*This donation came very seasonably.*

"Mr. Ploss will write to you.—You will certainly support his wish respecting the united churches and schools, for the necessity is urgent; the corruption of manners increases too rapidly, and cannot be more effectually checked than by their restoration. It is an affecting scene to behold divine service and the holy communion held in the villages which have been burned down, in the open air; and the spectator is ready to fancy himself transported into the times of the primitive Christians.

Extract of a Letter from ——— Ploss, at Leipsic, to Mr. Ackermann, dated 30th April, 1814.

"FOR the Widows and Orphans, seven young Ladies, excited by example and their own excellent feelings, have collected amongst their *female friends*, Ladies' work of all kinds; they have sold already to the amount of 3000 rix-dollars (above £600.) of their ingenious and tasteful productions of female industry, which sum has enabled my three daughters, the three Misses Baerbaldk, and Miss Gabain, to alleviate the misery of the wounded officers and soldiers of the Landwehr, and of the widows and orphans in this circle.—I need not tell you how happy they feel in this their success."

(Signed)

PLOSS

Extracted from a recent Communication from Berlin.

OUR "*ASSOCIATION OF LADIES*" was established prior to any other here, and was instituted immediately on the commencement of the war, and for its origin and support, *it is indebted to the exertions of benevolent Females in every station of life.* Princess Wilhelmina, of Prussia, is first Patroness; all the Princesses of the Blood are Patronesses, and it has received the formal sanction of the King. It was intended principally for the volunteers, who, being, as is well known, members of the first families in the country, it was supposed would require greater care and attendance, and almost all the ladies who projected the formation of the establishment, had sons or other relations in the field; in administering relief to whose companions in arms they would derive a consolation. We at first had it in contemplation to establish an Hospital for the reception of only 50 or 60 persons, as the contributions immediately raised were insufficient to cover the expenses which had been incurred; but

our Institution, when known, met with such powerful support, that we constantly nurse 120 in the house, and provide food for 150 more: and as we had the good fortune to receive the support of the most eminent physicians and surgeons, our association prospered exceedingly. Counsellor Reil, who unfortunately is now no more, but whose fame will probably have reached England, acquired considerable merit on our first establishment. His friend and pupil, Dr. Meyer, Staff-Surgeon Mursina, and Dr. Brucker, now visit the Hospital and attend the sick; to comfort and relieve whom, and promote the general good of the Institution the *governesses* all contribute:—*two of us visit them every day, and one resides constantly in the house, who devotes herself with infinite love and goodness to the care of the sick.* Two young physicians have also apartments in the house; so that no Hospital can be better or more carefully attended.

It was naturally our desire and hope that our establishment would meet with imitation, as well here as in every other place, where war has committed its ravages, and its beneficent effects be consequently generally felt. *This hope has been realized far beyond our most sanguine expectations; for several associations have been formed on the model of ours, which superintend single apartments in regular Hospitals, and infinite good has already accrued from, and is daily performed by them.*

Extract of a Report from Counsellor Kaufmann, dated 22d April, 1814.

“In August, last year, the village of Kiltiz was the centre of the warlike operations in this principality. This place was daily visited either by one or the other party. Nothing was left to the unfortunate farmer F. Rieck and his family, of seven children. For eleven days they lived on nothing but the few potatoes, which they searched for from under the ground; they had neither salt nor bread. The village being constantly surrounded by the armies, the inhabitants could not escape. Fifty-four horses, eighty-four cows, several hundred sheep, were taken from them, their only remaining property: the herdsmen and shepherds were ill treated; some even, who in a most submissive manner had remonstrated against the marauders, were tied to the horses of the soldiers, and dragged away.—All the houses of Rieck's farm were burnt to the ground. For thirteen weeks this unfortunate man and his family lived night and day in the open fields, without any cover but their dress. Mrs. Rieck once, during seven nights and days, was obliged, without intermission, to cook for the Cossacks and Bashkirs, and when she sunk down, being tired, she was shaken until she could attend the work again. It is difficult to conceive how these people escaped with their lives under such circumstances. The losses Rieck has sustained in his property, amount to 21,000 Rix-dollars. He hopes that his farm will not be taken from him, and that, by his industry, if assisted with some corn for sowing, and some draft horses, he will be able, with the blessing of God, to support his family, and to recover from his poverty.” (Signed) H. KAUFMANN.

Extract of a Letter from a Lady at Berlin to her friend in London.

“—— But I have never told you, dear Cousin, that I am one of the Directresses of an Hospital instituted and supported entirely by the liberality of *Ladies of all ranks.* This I am *writing at the Hospital, where I am engaged to-day.* I wish you could be here, and see how things go. You can scarcely conceive what a happiness it is to administer in these difficult times to the comforts of the brave wounded and helpless defenders of our native country. Many already have been restored to their friends and country, and others have found relief and consolation in their sufferings. To every feeling heart it is a delightful thought, that the mothers of these valiant youths, if they could see the objects of their tenderness thus enjoying every comfort which the lenient hand of true humanity can bestow, would certainly feel relieved from the cares and anxiety for the fate of their sons. But this thought impresses itself with double energy on the mind of a mother who knows her own sons exposed to the same dangers; and you will certainly believe me that the care for these wounded is an enjoyment which I would not exchange for any other.—Hitherto we have been fortunate enough to cover the expense of our institution, partly by the general contribution, and particularly by those of some noble females, *who have gladly deprived themselves of their jewels,* and offered them on the altar of their country, and partly by the generous liberality of England.”

The following has been recently communicated from Prussia.

A Daughter of the venerable Prussian Baron Schmettau, late colonel of the regiment Courbiere, being desirous of rendering whatever service was in her power toward increasing the voluntary contributions then making, for the service of her oppressed country, and for the relief of the widows and orphans of those who fell in her battles, and having nothing further left to give, voluntarily gave the hair from her head, which was remarkably long and beautiful. This she cut off, and sold for a ducat, which, with an exhilarating consciousness of having done her best, she laid upon the altar of the country.

An act of self-denial, so singular as this, soon became known, and being reported to His Excellency the Chancellor of State, Count de Hardenberg, he took every pains to recover the identical tresses, and succeeded. He then directed their being wrought into rings, broaches, &c. &c. &c. and ordered the Board of Industry to take charge of their sale at Berlin, where they were bought up by the admirers of this trait of pure patriotism and charity; and they produced to the funds upwards of 400 rix dollars.

Translation of a Letter, dated Markranstadt, near Leipsic, 12th March, 1814.

Sir,—AMONG the places which have suffered most by the events of the war, our town indisputably may be numbered foremost. In the course of last year its inhabitants have lost all their horned cattle, horses, pigs, geese, and fowls, the entire produce of last harvest; their stock of fuel intended for the winter; and by the pillage on the 19th and 20th October, all their clothes, linen, and ready money.

The houses, the implements, the furniture, gates, and doors, were either burnt, destroyed, or dilapidated. The houses were more or less reduced to ashes, and thus, alas, all went to ruin; consequently we remain without bread, without wood, without cattle, without seed-corn, without implements of husbandry, without money to supply these wants.

The infectious fever, moreover, has deprived a considerable number of families of their fathers and supporters; and not only grown-up persons, but very many fatherless and motherless orphans are without food, and the general misery, which presses upon all alike, prevents their being provided for here, so that they are reduced to the necessity of begging their bread in the country.

Extract of a Letter from Custrin, dated 29th April, 1814.

CONSIDERABLE however as your Donation (£500.) has been, it has proved utterly impracticable to make such arrangements in the distribution thereof, as to relieve every one of the immense number; on the contrary, to those only of the unhappy sufferers has it been found manageable to portion out any share, who, during the blockade, have been rendered so completely destitute, as neither to be able to procure the necessary subsistence, nor to replace out of their own means the loss they have sustained in the demolition of their houses, in cattle, in household furniture, and in working tools;—hence the moderate proportions in which it has been dealt out, barely to enable the husbandman to purchase a cow, or the distiller to procure a few bushels of grain, or to the people on the river wherewith to re-establish their boats, and to the mechanic just enough to fit himself out again in a manner commensurate with the extent of his business; for while every one had more or less of a garden behind his house, he was also enabled to keep a cow, and from the joint produce, which he carried daily to market, could procure a livelihood for himself and his family; this he is now totally deprived of, inasmuch as the houses have been burnt to the ground, and the cattle driven within the fortress for the maintenance of the garrison, nor were they even suffered to enjoy the benefit of some previous communication of the calamity about to befall them: but, one morning, about four o'clock, a party was ordered to sally out by torch-light, and while some set fire to their houses, others stole and carried away whatever these miserable people had been striving to save by throwing out of the windows, so that the major part of the inhabitants in the suburbs is now, from a comparative affluence, reduced to a state of the most abject poverty. It is a heart-rending scene to see a mass of people once so decent in their appearance, and so comfortable, sitting upon the ruins of their dwellings, eagerly searching for

any thing that might by chance have escaped the eagle-eye of their enemy, and wringing their hands through disappointment and despair.

From the above-stated detail you may be enabled to form some idea of the joy which this kind and liberal donation has diffused throughout this place, and the intelligence of which has reached me on a day when we were threatened with the calamity of inundation. God has not forsaken us, was the universal cry from all with tears in their eyes.

Extract of a Letter from Peter Rucker, Esq. dated Altona, 6th May, 1814.

The last Lists of 26th April give the following result.

In the Hospital, 254 sick and 36 servants	- - - - -	290 persons.
In the Bade institution, second Hospital, 58 sick and 10 healthy	- - - - -	68
In the Heyne-Scheune	- - - - -	18
In the Reperbahn	- - - - -	219
In the Orphan institution, 80 children 6 servants	- - - - -	86
In the Lying-in-Hospital	- - - - -	10
In the Cooking institution there have been fed	- - - - -	1592
Of the bashful poor (<i>peuvres honteux</i>), receive assistance	- - - - -	736

As yet in town - - - 3019 persons

According to the Protocol of the Office for Passports, there have departed up to the 1st May - 12264 persons

Amongst these are those who were only a short time in Altona without assistance, and those who were forwarded without money and only with some clothing; as also those Jews who received passports: and which, to make this account the more impartial are all deducted - - - 3804

remain 8460

Brought forward, 11479

There have died up to the 26th April, independently of those who were buried by their relations, &c. exactly - - - 1000

Christian poor in Altona to be assisted - - - 12479 persons

In Eppendorf, the sick and maniacs brought thither from the former Hospital - - - 717

Being 13196 persons

The number of the Jewish poor here was, up to the 30th April, viz.

1. Those who receive assistance	- - - - -	1104 persons
2. Sick in the Hospitals	- - - - -	224
3. Provided with the means of travelling onwards	- - - - -	1432
4. Died	- - - - -	178

(Extracted from the Weekly accounts) 2938 persons

Total persons to be assisted - 16134

Extract of an official Report from the Rev. J. L. Loeber, at Garlstorff, dated 20th April, 1814.

After having detailed the sufferings of the inhabitants by the constant quartering and provisioning of great numbers of troops, friends and foes, during the last two years, and up to the date of the Report, it concludes thus:—"To all these calamities, which have ruined my parishioners, and the inhabitants of the other villages of this district, I have now to add, that on the 15th of April, the dykes on the Elbe were cut—a most terrible inundation has taken place: many houses are destroyed; a number of men and cattle have lost their lives; and the crops for the next harvest are lost."

(Signed) J. L. LOEBER.

At a Meeting of the Committee held on the 26th May, 1814,
JOSEPH REYNER, Esq. in the Chair,

Resolved,—That £500 be placed at the disposal of the Directors of the Orphan Establishment at Halle, to be applied by them immediately for the rescue and relief of the numerous Orphan and other destitute Children rendered such by the war and the fever which ensued.

Resolved,—That £200 be placed at the disposal of the *Second Ladies' Committee* at Leipsic, of which the three Daughters of Mr. Ploss, the Misses Baerbaldk, and Miss Gabain have the direction.

Resolved,—That £200 more be placed at the disposal of the *Ladies' Committee* at Hanover.—£100 ditto to that at Luneburg.—and £100 ditto to that at Celle.

It is with pleasure we have to report amongst the many acts of British benevolence, two of the most extraordinary kind, viz. a Lady, unknown to Mr. Ackermann, brought him a Bank note of One Hundred Pounds for the relief of the German Sufferers; she refused giving her name, and begged it might be recorded as the gift of *a German's Daughter*—On the 28th May, Mr. Ackermann received a letter (covering a Bank Note of £200) by the twopenny post, with no more than these words, *Consolation to the Aged—£200 for the German Sufferers*.—Such deeds reflect honor, not only on the unknown benefactors, but also upon the country to which they belong.

*Extract of Letters from a Ladies' Boarding School near London; dated
24th May, 1814.*

Most happy does it make us that our dear young friends have been *delighted* with the opportunity given them of relieving their suffering fellow-creatures. One day last week Mrs. ****, whom we accidentally met, gave us a paper of the "*Ladies' Society*" for the Germans, and our children began immediately to contribute their little aid: It will please you to learn that your own dear Girl has been collector and animator: and she has come to us sometimes with a glowing cheek and tearful eye to tell how much such an one, and how much such another of the young Ladies had devoted to this delightful purpose.

From One of the Young Ladies to her Parents.

BEFORE the receipt of yours we had begun a Collection for the relief of the Germans, but by your kind hint we were stimulated to fresh exertions. How distressing are the accounts you have sent! we all wish we could do more, and I am sure that what has been done was from pure motives to relieve our fellow-creatures, and to shew our gratitude to that beneficent Creator who is continually bestowing his bounties on us. How much I wish that all could enjoy, if but half, what I do! The thought makes my hand tremble, and my heart beat so that I hardly know how to write.

The Committee still relying on the continued support of a generous public, have not only remitted several sums to Committees, purposely formed for the preservation and education of orphans, but have given hopes of further support, with a view to encourage similar efforts in other places; and they have already received very encouraging proofs of the essential good which has resulted from their prompt assistance.

It cannot be necessary to add many arguments to recommend a case, so afflicting, to the compassionate attention and active sympathy of the Females of this happy country, who, by the Providence of God, have been spared the experience of those dreadful calamities, which many thousands of their sisters on

the continent have been doomed to undergo. The Committee beg leave to observe that nothing is so peculiarly congenial to the character of the sex, as the share which they are now requested to take in saving helpless infants.

It is earnestly recommended that associations be formed for the purpose of devising means of mercy. The Committee feels assured of a most beneficial result, and will take care that whatever sums may be collected by female associations, and entrusted to them, shall be faithfully transmitted as the gift of the female sex in Great Britain.

R. H. MARTEN, } Secretaries.
LUKE HOWARD, }

SUBSCRIPTIONS continue to be received at all the Bankers.

REPORTS of the COMMITTEE may be had of MR. ACKERMANN, No. 101, Strand.

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R. H. MARTIN,
 LUKE HOWARD,
 Secretaries.

Subscriptions continue to be received at all the Banks.

Reports of the Committee may be had of Mr. Ackermann, No. 101,
 Strand.

Fifth Report

SIXTH REPORT

Of the COMMITTEE for the RELIEF of DISTRESS in GERMANY.

THE confidence with which the Committee, for relieving the Distress in Germany and other parts of the Continent, has been honoured by the British Public, is entitled to its warmest acknowledgments. In proportion to the magnitude of the trust reposed in it, the Committee feels anxious for its due fulfilment; and that the liberal benefactors may be satisfied that their donations have been faithfully and wisely distributed. In the second Report, issued by the Committee, they gave a copy of the instructions to the Committees of distribution. These instructions appear to have been strictly attended to, and the distributors have fulfilled their trust with high honour to themselves, having spared no pains to acquire the most minute information of the situation of the numerous applicants, to whom they have apportioned relief, with discrimination calculated to produce the greatest advantage to the sufferers. To the husbandman, they have supplied wherewith to till and sow his fields; to the mechanic, tools to resume his industry. The tables of Distribution, given in the Report, may serve as specimens of the immense pains taken by these worthy continental co-operators in the noble work of charity.—The London Committee respectfully offers its congratulations to the benevolent donors in the United Kingdom, on this addition to the pleasure which they doubtless received, while bestowing their bounty; in that it has been rendered so efficient to the rescue of thousands from despair, restoring them to those exertions which revived hope instantly inspired, and to the prospects of future happiness, in the actual possession of means, which, but a few months since, they had scarcely hoped to realise.—What the joy will be through Germany, when the happy tidings of the late parliamentary grant of 100,000*l.* shall be known, will be better anticipated by the conception of the reader than described. The Committee feels happy and desires to express its thankfulness, that it has been honoured to be instrumental in facilitating this good work, which it will attend to its conclusion with unremitting zeal.—The Committee acknowledges the receipt of many collections at places of worship on the late day of Public Thanksgiving, and still expects more on the like account, from the distant parts of the kingdom.—The kind solicitude of the female sex for the Widows and Orphans on the Continent continues to increase, and shews itself by forming new associations of Ladies for collections in their respective neighbourhoods, where by presenting an open purse, and giving to individuals of all classes opportunity to contribute according to their means, much has been obtained; and it would be an injustice to the poorer classes of society not to record the willingness with which they have concurred in this great work, and the thankfulness which they have expressed for being permitted to join in it.—The Committee respectfully solicits a continuance of the aid of British Ladies. There is need of the utmost amount which can be raised. The misery is vast and the sufferers multitudinous: and the largest aggregate of charity will do little more than barely relieve and encourage.—The exertions of Ladies on the Continent, not excepting those in the highest ranks, are unremitting. *They* see the misery around them, and they are the active and willing hands of British Contributors, and peculiarly know how to make the most of every part of their bounty, adapting the gift with condescending kindness to meet the wants and sooth the sorrows of the afflicted.—From all quarters of Germany the warmest expressions of thankfulness evidence heartfelt gratitude; but the confidence in British ability, and a corresponding hope in its proved willingness to impart aid, has led to such unreserved disclosures of wretchedness, as shew the large donations of this country to be still inadequate to the accumulated distress—They prove, indeed, that “*Their principal trust reposes upon England.*”

The report of the Association for Relief for the Environs of Leipzig cannot fail of exciting the highest interest in the hearts of British readers. The Committee confidently hope that every one capable of entering into the anxiety which is so manifest, for “*the fate of the helpless children who lost their Parents amid the storm and horrors of battle,*” or by the subsequent fever so fatal to adults and which completed the destitution of thousands of infants; and who with that expansion of mind which Christianity inspires, can enter into the feelings of those who so laudably desire “*to be assembled again in sanctuaries where they may enjoy the consolations of religion, and the blessings resulting from social worship,*” will concur in the endeavour, that, now it has pleased the Most High that there should be peace upon earth, good-will may abound among men, and be productive of universal ascriptions of praise to the Author of all mercies.

The following Grants have been voted since the Fifth Report.

FROM THE GENERAL FUND.

June 2,	Voted to Netz and Wartebuck	L.200
	Schneeberg	350
	Marienburg	150
6,	St. Annaberg	500
9,	Weissenfels and Markrohlitz	200
	Lusatia, generally	1000
	Dresden and vicinity	500
	Freyberg	300
16,	Saxony, generally	500
	Hesse Homburg	300
	Eisenach	500
	Thorn	1000
	Lowenberg, on the Bober, villages of Zobten, Langenneun- dorf, Petersdorf, Plagevitz, Lautescheifen, Hoefel.	500
25,	the Committee at Dresden for Saxony, generally	2000
	Stralsund, for Swedish Pomerania	500
	Schichtern, between Franckfort and Fulda	200
July 28,	Hocheim	200
Aug. 2,	Wesel	100
	Schleitz in Voigtland	300
	University of Wittemberg	300
	Vacha, between Eisenach and Hanau	200
	Billwarden, Ocksenwarden, &c.	200
	Einsbüttel	100
	Dutchy of Gotha	500
	Hesse Homburg and Vicinity	250

FROM THE ORPHAN'S FUND.

June 6,	To the Orphans, &c. at Hamburg	300
	Hanover	800
16	Jessen and Schweidnitz	200
	Central Committee at Dresden	500
24	To the Orphans at Hanover	300
July 4	Blankenese	100
8	To Pirna for a residence for Orphans	400
14	To the Orphans at Hamburg	200
	Schneeberg, Upper Erzgebirge	150
21	Lower Erzgebirge	500
	Upper Lusatia	500
	Hanover	400
	To Berlin, for the Orphan Children in Prussia	1000
	Leipsig	300
	Lauenburg	200
	To four Orphan Houses, at Dresden, Pirna, Grün- berg, and Dippoldiswalda	400

*Report from the Association for Relief for the Environs of Leipsic,
dated May 9, 1814, to the London Committee for Relieving the
Distresses in Germany.*

The annexed Table presents to our generous benefactors on the Thames, the particulars of a loss, which indeed is infinitely small in comparison with the magnitude of the gain which the whole world derives from it; but severe and irreparable to those who have therewith purchased advantages of which they are themselves deprived, and who, weeping over the grave of their departed prosperity, are prevented from partaking in the general joy of emancipated humanity. Even now, after an interval of seven months, the philanthropist wanders with horror over these fields of desolation, amidst the lamentations of families reduced to beggary. Our zeal therefore to procure for this unhappy country every possible relief, is redoubled, and with it also our gratitude to all those distant friends who assist us to accomplish this object.

In this Table are included only those villages and places comprehended in the vast field of battle, and only such damages and losses as our country neighbours sustained during those tremendous days of October; and great pains have been taken, by the superintendents of districts, to obtain correct statements as well by making

enquiries on the spot, as by the appointment of various assistants, and a diligent comparison of all accounts, and to record with the pen of truth what needs no exaggeration—a labour not less interesting in an historical point of view than necessary for the equitable distribution of the donations received, the peculiar difficulties of which have delayed the transmission of this survey longer than we wished. One principal head indeed could not be introduced into the Table, as there was no certain standard for making a calculation; we allude to the loss arising from the devastation of the fields and country, and the indirect injury sustained by the delay or the total prevention of the operations of tilling and sowing many lands, and which is the more considerable as this battle was not, like most of those upon record, fought upon barren uncultivated heights, but extended over fertile plains, and a country in high cultivation. To various circumstances combined with this, it was owing that the last engagement inflicted so fatal a wound on the prosperity of our neighbours; and that, after so many marches and counter-marches and encampments of famished troops, after so many requisitions and scenes of plunder so frequently repeated by a licentious soldiery, the sword of desolation cut off at once the yet remaining resources of the whole country.

The first breathing time occurred at a period when the country had to fulfil too important duties and possessed too limited means, to direct its attention to the misfortunes of particular districts: it was obliged to muster its last remains of strength for the general conflict. There were also duties of a secondary order to be performed: the wounded required attendance, and the dead the rites of sepulture—both in countless numbers. Individual exertions could here avail but little. The next neighbours had to struggle with their own necessities; all the stores were exhausted the boundless mass of misery deterred many a feeble attempt, and disease moreover began to make dreadful ravages. Such were the difficulties with which our association has, from its first institution, had to contend, not indeed in vain, but yet so that we have still but a distant prospect of our recovery. We pay the tribute due to benevolence and acknowledgments to merit. Joy at the final deliverance of our country, and benevolence, the virtue of the age, have opened to us their stores both far and near. The inhabitants of our city have not only raised spontaneous contributions, but their humanity is also become industrious and ingenious, and talents have vied with wealth. Artists of both sexes have sacrificed the productions of their skill, and, by various exhibitions, have opened the hands of their friends to humanity in the way of pleasure. Neither have foreign countries disappointed our expectations. But above all, the donations of Britain, which has inscribed her illustrious name with indelible characters on the records of benevolence, have enabled us to make the wished-for beginning of our distributions.—We have given away 26,272 bushels of seed corn and about 10,000 rix dollars in money, in proportion to the most urgent necessities. We are about to commence a second distribution, for which fresh contributions continue to be received. But with the increase of our means, the claims upon us increase in a still greater degree, and our own wishes and plans are extended. The fate of the helpless children, who lost their parents amid the storm and horrors of the battle, still demand our particular attention. We are also desirous of contributing to the rebuilding of the churches and schools in those villages whose inhabitants have been completely impoverished, and are unable, from their own resources, to undertake their re-edification. We wish to assist them to recover, as speedily as possible, the most valuable of possessions, and to assemble them again in those sanctuaries where, in the feeble recommencement of their temporal prosperity, they may enjoy the celestial consolation of religion, and the blessings resulting from social worship. And yet the sight of the most pressing want claims all our aid and all our funds. Our hopes of the accomplishment of the plans to which we have alluded, flow from various near and distant sources, but our principal trust, we hesitate not to say, reposes upon England, upon a nation which alone stands unimpaired in strength and prosperity, and whose wealth is exceeded only by its magnanimity. Whoever gives generously wants no formal address of thanks, or flourishes of rhetoric to call forth fresh acts of benevolence—for this reason we have not been prolix.

Association for Relief for the Environs of Leipsic.
 W. SEYFFERTH CHS. G. BECKER, A. WEINICH, PLOSS, ROBERT
 MELLY, M. WOLF, HEIMBACH, KÖHLER, DR. GRUNER,
 G. E. RICHTER, FERDINAND GRUNER, M. GOLDHORN.

The first table gives a general view of the Losses sustained, during the fatal month of October, by the SIXTY-THREE Villages comprehended in the Field of the Battle of Leipsic:—the second, shews the Distribution to each of the Eight Districts into which it is divided:—the third, exhibits the Sums allotted to a single village, that of Schönfeld, with the signatures of the individuals who there partook of British bounty:—and the fourth is, in part, a similar table from a district of Upper Lusatia.

Statement of the Loss in the Sixty-Three Villages comprised in the Field of Battle near Leipzig, DURING THE DAYS OF TERROR IN OCTOBER, 1813.

Names of the 68 Villages divided into 8 Districts, also of the respective Directors of the Local Committees for ascertaining the Losses of the Inhabitants of the Field of Battle.	BUILDINGS.		BEASTS.				Stock of Grain and provisions of all kinds.	Housh. Furniture & articles of Husbandry, Wear-Apparel and Money.	Sum total including the value of beasts.	OBSERVATIONS.	
	Burnt.	Destroyed.	Value in Money	Horses.	Horned Cattle.	Sheep.					Pigs.
		Buildings.	Dollars						Dollars		Dollars
1. District of Wm. SEYFFERTH---Connewitz, Croeborn, Doelitz, Loesenig, Markkleeberg, Crostewitz 2, Brandvorwerke.	51	10	85310	97	276	1073	423	93587	117762	329754	Both the schools at Doelitz and Loesenig are burnt. Three churches and four schools, viz. Wachau, Gueldegossa, Liebertwolkwitz and Stoermthal are so damaged as to be unfit for use.
2. District of C. F. E. RICHTER---Doesen, Wachau, Gueldegossa, Liebertwolkwitz, Grossposna, Grossgahren, Sestewitz, Stoermthal.	68	245	134844	170	722	1259	724	152990	66790	421259	In this district two churches at Holzhausen and Probstheyda, along with the parson's houses, are burnt. The church at Zuckhelhausen and three schools, Probstheyda and Strassenhaeuser, are totally destroyed.
3. District of August WEINICH---Seifertshain, Holzhausen, Probstheyda, Zuckelhausen, Stoetteritz, Thonberg, Strassenhaeuser.	49	243	147381	126	280	581	641	116676	76164	376136	The churches at Baalsdorf and Paunsdorf are included in the number of destroyed buildings.
4. District of Robert MELLY---Paunsdorf, Sommerfeld, Alten, Engelsdorf, Baalsdorf, Zwey-Naundorf, Molkan, Stuenz.	68	92	92120	197	477	1397	549	95265	57815	311198	In the number of buildings burnt are included the church with the parson's house and school-house.
5. District of C. H. PLOSS---Anger, Selzerhausen, Strassenhauser, Abtnaundorf, Reudnitz, Volkmarisdorf, Crottendorf, Schoenfeld.	82	215	191243	86	281	1293	235	109619	99258	443534	The ecclesiastical buildings in this district have fortunately suffered but slightly.
6. District of C. G. BECKER---Mockau, Eutritzsch, Seehausen, Plausig, Portitz, Ploesen, Cleuden, Neutsch.	4	89	75038	167	422	2311	430	47858	90782	223725	In the number of buildings burnt there is the school at Moeckern, and there are damaged three churches, viz. at Gross-Wiederitzsch, Wahren, Gohlis, and three schools, viz. Gross-Wiederitzsch, Wahren and Lindenthal.
7. District of F. GRUNER---Pfaffendorf, Gohlis, Moeckern, Wahren, Stameln, Lutzschena, Lindenthal, Breitenfeld, Gross- and Klein Wiederitzsch.	35	167	50604	172	643	2046	579	116224	92426	324669	The church at Leutzsch and the School at Lindenau are totally destroyed. Three churches, two parsonages and four schools are included in the number of buildings burnt, and ten churches with parsonages, and eleven schools in the number of those damaged.
8. District of A. C. KOHLER---Plagwitz, Lindenau, Schleussig, Leutsch, Gross- and Klein Miltitz, Schoenau, Klein Zschocher.	9	178	29791	65	194	405	227	70661	29737	150684	
	366	1239	806351	1080	3295	10265	3808	802880	630734	2580959	equal to upwards of half a million sterling. A dollar is worth 4s.

STATEMENT OF THE DISTRIBUTION

Made the 18th and 19th of April, in the 63 Villages in the Circuit of the Field of Battle.

NAMES OF THE VILLAGES, ALSO OF THE RESPECTIVE DIRECTORS OF THE LOCAL COMMITTEES, FOR THE DISTRICTS BY WHOM THE DISTRIBUTION HAS BEEN MADE.											
	Number of Families who have received	Money		Rye.		Barley		Oats.		Peas, Beans, etc,	
		Dollars	Bushel	Bushel	Bushel	Bushel	Bushel	Bushel	Bushel	Bushel	
1. District of W. SEYFFERTH; Connewitz, Crostewitz, Markleeberg, Croeber, Doelitz and Loesenig.	264	1731	252	195	456	16					
2. District of C. F. E. RICHTER; Doesen, Wachau, Grossposna, Gueldengossa, Gohren, and Sestewitz, Stoermthal, Liebertwolkwitz.	275	2019	87	315	654	82					
3. District of A. WEINICH; Probstheyda, Seiffertshayn, Zuckelhausen, Holzhausen, Stoetteritz, Thonberg, Strassenhaeuser.	192	927	192	201	507	34					
4. District of R. MULLY; Paunsdorf, Zweinaundorf, Baalsdorf, Stuenz, Engelsdorf, Mobkau, Alten, Sommerfeld.	140	618	187	195	420	31					
5. District of C. H. PLOSS; Abtnaundorf, Ager, Crottendorf, Reudnitz, Schoenfeld, Sellerhausen, Amts-Strassenhausen, Volkmarisdorf.	195	1034	291	228	495	34					
6. District of C. BECKER; Mockau, Eutritzsch, Seehausen, Plaussig, Portitz, Ploessen, Cleuden, Neutsch.	245	1008	172	126	469	7					
7. District of F. GRUNER; Gohlis, Moeckern, Wahren, Stahmeln, Lutzschena, Lindenthal, Breitenfeld, Gross- and Klein Wiedertitz.	260	1118	261	252	701	96					
8. District of C. F. A. KOHLER; Plagwitz, Lindenau, Kleinzschocher, Schoenau, Leutsch, Grossmiltitz, Schleussig.	218	1166	136	214	543	27					
	1789	9623	1580	176	4245	327					

The Local-Committees for DISTRIBUTION are composed of Clergymen, Magistrates, respectable Farmers, &c. of those unfortunate Villages of the Field of Battle, and each Committee is headed by a Member of the Leipzig-Committee, by which means the exact Loss has been ascertained, and the Distribution has accordingly been made with impartiality, care and justice.

*This Table is given as a Specimen to shew how
Distributions are made.*

SCHONFELD, a Village about three miles from Leipzic.		MONEY.	Rye.		Barley.		Oats.		Peas, etc.		Total in Money	
The Names of the Receivers.			Schff	M y	Schff	M y	Schff	Money	Schff	M y		Money
1	Poetzstche Fredrich Wilhelm, a Miller	100									100	
2	Kanitz Johann Gottlob						6	18			18	
3	Kanitz Johann Gottfried	2			2	7	5	15			24	
4	Linder Johann Daniel						4	12			12	
5	Brohne Johann Christian	2			2	7	3	9			18	
6	Bemme Johann Friedrich Jacob	10	1	5	2	7	5	15	8	3	40	
7	Osoke Johann Ephraim						5	15			15	
8	Trommler Carl Wilhelm						5	15			15	
9	Krause Johann Christoph		1	5	2	7	6	18			30	
10	Scheumanns Hiers	40									40	
11	Amholdt Johann Christophe	25									25	
12	Zieger Johann Gottfried	5									5	
13	Matzschke Johann Gottlieb	6	6			8	1	18			8	
14	Drehnertin Johanna Sophia	12									12	
15	Mullerin Wittwe in Wiederitzsch	10									10	
16	Unverdorben	10									10	
17	Scholderlein	25									25	
18	Schlimper Carl Christian	5	1	5							10	
19	Hennig Johann Gottfried	10	1	5							15	
20	Lerch Christian Friedrich	5									5	
21	Nietzsehke Wilhelm	10									10	
22	Becker Christian Heinrich	8									8	
23	Winckler Gottlob	10									10	
24	Rothe Heinrich Wilhelm	3	1	5							8	
25	Reinhardt Johann Gottfried	3	12	1	5				4	1	12	
26	Knoblauch Johann Christian	5									5	
27	Albrecht Johann Friedrich August	5									5	
28	Wolcke Johann Gottlieb		1	5							5	
29	Guenther Johann Andreas	5									5	
30	Selm Carl Heinrich	5									5	
31	Schwortzen Mar Resina	10	1	5							15	
32	Reichin Johanna Dorothea	10									10	
33	Thomasin	10									10	
34	Bessler Johanna Friedrich	5									5	
35	Einner Johann Christian	5									5	
36	Gabler Johann Cristoph	3	12	1	5				4	1	12	
37	Wunderlich Gottfried	5									5	
38	Krahl Johann Gottfried	5									5	
39	Rosberg for Muhlners	10									10	
40	Poegner, C. H.	20									20	
41	Moriseh Johann Christian	3									3	
42	Kornig Johann Christoph	5	1	5							10	
43	Lindner Johann Gottfried	5									5	
44	Seilerin Maria Justina	3									3	
45	Weinmannin Johann Christopha	2									2	
46	Dietzin Maria Sabina, with the orphan Krahlin	10									10	
47	Lesch Johann Gottfried	10									10	
48	Vogel Johann Christian	24									24	
		467	30	10	50	8	8	29	18	39	117	670

Part of a Table of the Losses and of Distribution
in a District of forty Villages in Upper Lusatia.

Names of the Villages.	Loss in Houses burnt or destroyed.	Estimate of the Loss.		Loss of Cattle.			Relief which the Persons have received from the Committee.		Signature of Persons who have been relieved by BRITISH BOUNTY.
		Dol.	Gr.	Horses.	Oxen.	Cows.	Dollar.	Gr.	
Kleinseydau Strehla.	Part.	364	0				7	12	Andreas Beier
		522	0				7	12	Jacob Pettrasch
		463	0				10	0	Johann Kokel
		1726	2			1	70	0	Johann Lehman
		2432	0	2		9	50	0	Maria Lehmanin
		1790	0	3			70	0	Maria Gruschin
		2307	0	2		10	70	0	** Maria Pechin
		1718	0			13	50	0	Johann Donath
		2496	0	1		6	70	0	Peter Foldrack
		3000	0	6		7	70	0	Adam Lehmann
Auritz.	Total.	1653	0	5		10	55	0	Peter Tatschink
		1562	0	2		6	50	0	Andreas Helm
		315	0	2		3	17	12	Johann Zieschank
		2554	0			1	70	0	Magdalena Koch
		2158	0	3		10	70	0	Agneta Barthin
		1140	0	2		9	40	0	George Rentsch
		775	0			1	60	0	Johann Pannach
		3935	0	1		3	15	0	Johann Helm
		790	0				25	0	Andreas Strehle
		3502	0		1	3	70	0	Anna Herrmannin
Presske.	p.	625	0	1		11	70	0	Johann Helm
		3310	0	2		8	60	0	Andreas Pech
		657	0	1		7	25	0	Johann Richter
		388	0			1	7	12	Peter Hoppe, for E. Schafer
		283	0			1	7	12	** George Hobrach
		355	0			2	17	12	Johann Petrasch
		410	0				17	12	Nicolaus Schneider
		475	0				7	12	Jacob Rack
		545	0				7	12	Johann Lorenz
		1285	0			1	15	0	Gottlieb Wehner
Seebitz	p.	775	0				17	12	George Kmoch
	t.	1105	0				7	12	Johann Frenzel
	t.	514	0				15	0	J. Muller for A. Schneider
	p.	516	0			1	15	0	Christoph Wähner
	t.	515	0			1	7	12	Andreas Wencke
		515	0				10	0	Johann Wannack
		55	0				10	0	Johann Muller

That the above is part of the sum of 7266 Rix-dollars that has been actually distributed among the individuals who have appeared before us and signed their names, or * instead of it, is testified by us.

The Central Committee for the Relief of the Distress in this place.

Budissin, May 18, 1814.

N.B All those who have participated in these charitable donations, have been made acquainted with the source from which they are derived.

To the Ladies of England.—From the Ladies of Germany.

Dresden, June 30, 1814.—With emotions of joy and gratitude we have learned from the public Prints the formation of Committees of benevolent British Females, whose efforts are devoted to the alleviation of the Distresses of the Continent, and who in particular sympathize in the forlorn state of the unfortunate Orphans in Saxony, which has had to sustain so severe a trial. Here too, was formed a similar Society, which is exclusively engaged in providing for these destitute little Ones.—Judge then, what must have been our feelings when we heard that our Sisters in England were making our most important Concern their own. With deep emotion we join them in the good Work; and approach them with the confidence which the Christian sentiment of Charity and Benevolence so easily inspires. Let us, then, frankly acquaint you with our Distresses, as well as with what has been done to relieve them; and what we venture to solicit of our generous British Sisters.

We need not repeat how grievously our Country (in which the emancipation of Europe was achieved) has suffered from the War and its formidable Train:—Want and Famine—Disease and Misery—Devastation and Death! All this the public Papers have announced; and we know that you cannot be strangers to the subject in general. We wish, however, that we could describe to you the individual Distress which surrounds us, the deplorable state of the Children, who have lost Father and Mother, and every thing along with them; and yet we dare not give you a faithful Picture of it, as it would wound your Hearts too deeply. It is most painful to hear in what State these Children, particularly those of very tender age, have been found by those excellent Men who feel themselves called by God to seek out Misery in its most secret retreats. They were, therefore, the first to endeavour to alleviate their Condition, and to invite all philanthropic Christians, both at home and abroad, to take compassion, agreeably to our Saviour's injunction, on these little Ones. They addressed themselves in particular to our Sex, to whose Care the Children were especially committed. And God gave power to their voice: so that from all Quarters came offers to take these Orphans, and Contributions for their Support. The Committee in London for relieving the Distresses occasioned by the War in Germany, has in particular exerted itself in our Behalf; and gives us hopes that it will do still more. But in Saxony also, an excellent Spirit was displayed; and those, to whom Providence had preserved part of their Property, cheerfully extended their Aid to such as were left quite destitute. In this manner about 200 Children have already been placed in Families: and four small Institutions corresponding with our Abilities at the time, have been erected, into which the Orphans are received till new Parents can be found for them. One of these is at Dippoldiswalda, for Boys; the second at Grünberg, for Girls; and the other two at Pirna and Dresden, for Children of both Sexes.

So long as we can meet with Families willing to receive our little Ones among them, we have nothing more to wish on their Account. But naturally this number must decrease more and more, and for this reason—because the Managers of these Institutions are unwilling to place any of the Children out of their depopulated native Country, and their yet remaining Resources will be speedily exhausted. We are, therefore, desirous of giving Permanence to these Institutions, (at least to one of them,) that the Orphans who cannot be otherwise provided for, may be there received, educated, and supported, till they shall be able to earn their own living.

To you, then, beloved Sisters, we turn and intreat you to devote to this Object part of the Bounty which you may have destined for our poor Infants. We will gladly transmit to you an Account of its Application, and punctually follow every Direction that you may give respecting it. Encouraged by your co-operation we shall exert ourselves the more cheerfully; and God, who blesses whatever is done for his Sake, will not fail to prosper the sisterly Covenant in which we are united.

(Signed) FRIEDERICKA, Countess of Dohna, Directress of the Orphan-House at Grünberg.

AUGUSTA VON THUMMEL, Directress of the Orphan-House, at Pirna.

LOUISE VON SCHÖNBERG, Directress of the Orphan-House, at Dresden.

JOHANNA AUGUSTA ULTMANN, Directress of the Orphan-House, at Dippoldiswalda.

From the Ladies' Committee at Leipzig, to the Committee for Relieving the Distresses by the War in Germany.

Impressed with the most lively sense of grateful acknowledgment, we again return our heartfelt thanks to the London Committee, "for relieving the Distresses in Germany," for the donation of the remitted £00 Pounds sterling, to be distributed through us to the destitute. It is with the conscious satisfaction of having fulfilled so sacred a mission, that we mention the inexpressible joy thereby diffused amongst its objects.

The annexed statement, concerning the sum of 1425 Dollars paid to us by Messrs. Frege and Co. gives the Names of the Persons and Families, together with the sum each has received.

Poverty, misery and starvation were brought into almost every dwelling by the dreadful calamities of the last year; but now, their humble inmates can procure themselves some of their most urgent wants, or means of future livelihood. Oh! why must we lament, that the ebullitions of their grateful feelings cannot reach the ears of their distant, generous benefactors!

We have placed in the hands of Messrs. Frege & Co. the receipts as well as the letters passed between us and the country Rectors on the subject; and have particularly applied to the latter, to point out to us the most distressed objects in distant retired situations, so easily neglected and overlooked in such a mass of general misery. It has likewise been our latest and most particular care, to procure a list of those poor deserted, destitute, fatherless and motherless Orphans, become so by the Battle near Leipzig, and its train of consequences—hunger, misery and infectious diseases; their number amounts, as we find, to about 600, in the circle of Leipzig, not including three detached Bailiwicks and the City itself. The tenderness and innocence of their childhood, that maternal feeling ever reigning in our bosoms, produce the strongest call upon us in attaining the end desired, to acquaint the London Committee of our great distress from this side with the assurance, that if any pecuniary aid should be granted them, it will become our sweetest office to prove ourselves worthy of their confidence so solicited.

Innumerable blessings ascend without ceasing to Heaven, from the lips of the comforted in sorrow, for their benefactors and advocates in England's happy isle.

Terrestrial joys brighten the countenances of those relieved: celestial delights await, in a future state, the unexampled charitable donors.

Permit us to subscribe our names in expressing our deep veneration for the noble Friends of suffering humanity, and as forming the Patriotic Committee of Ladies in the City of Leipzig.

Henrietta Frege,
Julia Limburger,
Wilhelmina Krug,
Mariana Kuster,
Emilia Gehler,
Carolina Ludewig,
Elizabeth Oehme,
Eliz. Vict Platzman,
Louisa Preusser,
Dorothea Richter,
Wilhelmina Reichenbach,
Carolina Weinich.

Leipzig, June 26, 1814.

Part of a Statement shewing in what manner and under what circumstances the Sum of 1425 Dollars has been distributed by the Patriotic Committee of Ladies in Leipzig

	DOLLARS.
Pastor Gräfenhain, of Balgestädt (near Freyburg)—despoiled of every thing, in October, 1813, and four children to maintain	25
Pastor Schneider, of Albrechtshain—suffered in the same manner, having a very small stipend, four young children to bring up, one of which a stranger's, taken out of compassion.	25
Elrich, Fuchshain—A day labourer, father of three helpless children, plundered of all, and unable to do any hard work from having been stabbed in the side, in October, 1813.	15
Hess, Schoolmaster, ditto—lost his little property, lodged in the Chancel of the Church for safety, when the village was plundered, and has a child. . . .	15

Wind, Schoolmaster, of Kl. Possna—saved nothing from the plundering hordes, on the 16th to the 19th of October, and having a very small salary, as is the case with all the schoolmasters in Saxony.	20
Grimm, of Naundorf—the widow of a clergyman, near 70, plundered of her all, too infirm to work, her pension only 15 Dollars a year.	10
Meyer, Schoolmaster, of Threnzi—suffered much by the rapine of the enemy, with four helpless children.	10
Landman, of Audigast (near Pegau)—Father of six children, burned, plundered of every movable, in May and October, 1813.	20
Schirmer of Ditto—owner of a small plot of ground, totally laid waste, in October 1813, has suffered every kind of plunder, and 70 years of age.	10
Laux, of ditto—has five young children to bring up, his grounds cruelly ruined, in October, 1813.	10
Möbins, of ditto—a widow, 70 years of age, with an infirm daughter, reduced to the greatest penury by plunder and the quartering of troops.	10
Bachman, of Zöbigcher—a widow with eight children, her husband fell a sacrifice to the infectious fever, and a very industrious woman.	15
Freiberger, of Gröbern—a watch maker, with three helpless children; plundered of his tools and little property, in October 1813.	20
Schiller, of Gerd—the widow of a man, who was shot during the battle in October 1813, at Zeitz, in endeavouring to save a house from plunder.	20
Pastor Pietzsch of Knautmandorf—a clergyman, with several helpless children reduced to the greatest indigence, being pillaged of every valuable.	30
Diedrichin, of Podelwitz—a widow, with three young children, one an idiot, and who has suffered every consequence of pillage.	10
Willin, of Sebis—and two orphans of 9 and ten years of age; the parish unable to give them sufficient support, from the losses sustained.	10
Horn, of Dewitz—two orphans of 5 or 9 years of age, as above.	10
Hartman, of Gossa—a servant maid, unable to do hard work, and plundered of the fruits of long servitude.	3
Richter, of ditto—a thresher, with four young children, and robbed of his little savings.	8
Greschwitz, of ditto—a mason, his house pulled down for bivouac fires, having several helpless children, and nothing left him by the enemy.	8
Müller, of ditto—despoiled of his little all, and having a young child.	5
Wöber, of ditto—a butcher, with a family of five young children, nothing was left him by the marauders.	15
Nitzman, of Lausen—three orphans, who lost father, mother, and grandfather within five days, by the infectious fever. Their harvest of last year and all their substance fell a prey to the merciless pillagers.	10
Friederich, of ditto—a schoolmaster, plundered in one hour of the fruits of many years economy and diligence; his cow driven away, and nothing left him but the bare walls of his once peaceful happy dwelling.	15
Meyer, of Winndorf—two fatherless children of 4 and 8 years of age. The father was shot for having conducted an Austrian column through the wood in the rear of the French army; the mother incapable of supporting them.	10
Friederich, of ditto—two fatherless children of 7 and 18 months old; their father died of the infectious fever and as above.	10
Ritter, of ditto—lost both father and mother by the infectious fever, and his grown sisters incapable of supporting him.	10
Richter, of ditto—lame, a discharged soldier, with four children, from 2 to 13.	10
Beydin, of Machern—a mother of eight children, with no property whatever.	8
Vieweg, of ditto—has two helpless children and two grand children to support, and deprived of the assistance of his son who is a militia-man.	5
Richter, of ditto—has a son a soldier, another in the militia.	5
Wimen of ditto—a widow, her son in the militia.	6
Rothenberg, of Zehmen—a worthy family, rendered destitute.	8
Ebern, of ditto—ditto.	10
Heilin, of ditto—a schoolmaster's widow, 70 years of age; her two children. likewise plundered, unable to assist her.	5
Hornschu, of ditto—a poor shoemaker, 70 years of age.	5
Geyl, of Rüben, close to Zehmen—a very worthy family, reduced almost to starvation, when this donation reached them.	12
Leonardin of Gruna—a widow, with five children, despoiled of her little property, and very ill treated by the soldiery.	

Bertholdin, of Thierbach—lost her father by the infectious fever, her mother a martyr to the rheumatism, she herself a victim to the lawless acts of French military-barbarians: this sum is intended, though not sufficient, to send her to the baths, which alone can establish her nerves; she being in a miserable state of contraction and lameness. 15

Groitzsch, a little town—in May and October, 1813, the contending armies were collected in this neighbourhood. The extensive bivouacs desolated the grounds and laid them waste far and near; the infectious fever which followed at the heels of these calamities, deprived a number of helpless children of their parents; there being not less than 18 orphans and 37 either fatherless or motherless children in the place, from which we have selected 30 of the most destitute, on the recommendation of the resident clergyman, to whom we have sent the sum, to support them weekly, and to procure them instruction, as long as strict economy can spin out the donation; viz:— 100

J. G. Baunacke 7 yrs. and 9 months old.	L. ditto 9 yrs.
C. F. ditto 3 yrs.	R. ditto 13 yrs.
J. R. ditto 11 yrs. & 9 months.	J. G. Büchel 10 yrs.
J. D. ditto 10 yrs.	E. Büchel 11 yrs.
J. Bergman 14 yrs.	O. F. ditto 9 yrs.
W. ditto 11 yrs.	G. Richter 4 yrs & 6 months.
J. C. Bergman 6 yrs.	O. A. Schneider 10 yrs. & 9 months.
J. K. ditto 2 yrs. & 6 months.	J. O. ditto 12 yrs. & 6 months.
L. Wagner 1 yr. & 9 months.	F. W. ditto 7 yrs.
J. O. Weisschulm 8 yrs.	J. G. Neuman 9 yrs.
J. D. Heustin 12 yrs. & 6 months.	F. A. ditto 6 yrs.
R. Zetterman 12 yrs.	ditto. 3 yrs.
O. A. Zetterman 10 yrs.	W. ditto 11 yrs.
L. ditto 6 yrs.	R. ditto 7 yrs.
G. Kühn 5 yrs. & 6 months.	J. O. Seibt 12 yrs.

Translation of a Letter from His Majesty the King of Prussia, and addressed to the London Committee.

With particular satisfaction I have observed that my Dominions have obtained a donation of 19,200*l.* which has been granted by the Committee for the Relief of the Distressed in Germany, and other parts of the Continent. The more important this aid has been at a time when the War left no means wherewith to relieve the evils which it produced, the more I feel myself bound to present my thanks to the Committee; but am convinced that the Committee will find in the Peace which has been conquered, their highest reward for what they have done for the welfare of the Common Cause. Signed

FREDERICK WILLIAM.

Letter from the Deputies from Hamburg.

The undersigned Deputies from the Free Hanseatic City of Hamburg, to His Royal Highness the Prince Regent and the Government of Great Britain, avail themselves of the earliest opportunity, conformable to the special instructions they have received from the Senate and Citizens of Hamburg, to express the unfeigned sentiments of gratitude and veneration entertained by them for the great exertions and most extensive support afforded by the Committee and Subscribers for relieving the distresses in Germany, and the liberal share granted to their unfortunate town, whose inhabitants were once no less conspicuous for the extent of their charitable dispositions than they now are for the just feelings of esteem which they entertain towards all those good men in this country, that have saved from utter destruction so great a number of victims, by their timely assistance. As no place has suffered to the extent that Hamburg has done, so none has experienced more sympathy and interest in its favor, and which, it is trusted, they will deserve and experience the continuance of.

The undersigned have to inclose a letter they have received from the Committee appointed in Hamburg for the distribution of the sums received for the relief of the distressed Citizens there. They further beg leave to assure the London Committee of the true esteem they entertain for them, and with which they subscribe themselves,

Their obedient Servants,

DOORMAN, SYNDICUS.

M. G. SILLAM,

JOHN PARICH

London, July 18, 1814.

GENTLEMEN,—We beg leave to refer to the last letter we had the honor of addressing you from Altona, when we took the liberty of transmitting you a brief statement of the funds collected by our Committee and a detail of their approbation. We have, since the liberation of Hamburg, devoted our attention to the many cases of distress submitted to our consideration, and afforded relief to many families whose sufferings, during the unfortunate period of the siege, have been great and severe. In this manner we are complying with the wishes of your Committee in the appropriation of the 4000l. voted for this purpose.—We are fully aware of, and highly grateful for the liberal aid granted by your Committee, for the relief of the unfortunate sufferers, intrusted to our charge, still the many cases of distress which press themselves upon our consideration, and to which we feel it a duty to attend, will, very shortly, absorb the funds devoted for this purpose: allow us, therefore, to submit our request, if it can consistently be granted, that a further sum may be placed at our disposal from the liberal subscription entered into by Great Britain. In pleading the cause of thousands of our fellow-citizens, who look up to us for relief and assistance, we trust you will not consider our request as an importunity, and grant it a favorable consideration. We beg to be favoured with your answer, and remain very respectfully,

Hamburg,
June 28, 1814.

Your most obedient Servants,
Arn. Schuback, Peter Rucker, Wilm. Peltzer,
Fr. Pertes, J. D. Stoppel, Jacob Oppenheimer,
Heinr. Nic. Stoppel, B. Roozensal and Son,
C. H. Sontag, *Senat, President and Vice-President*
Otto von Axen, H. J. Willerding, *Pastor*,
J. D. Mutzenbecher, C. Parish, N. Leinderer.

TO R. H. MARTEN and LUKE HOWARD, Esqrs.
Secretaries of the Committee for Relieving the Distresses in Germany, London.

Extract of a Letter from the Rev. Mr. Ackermann, at Auerbach, in Saxony, to his Brother Mr. R. Ackermann, London.

By means of a printed Sermon, I have collected 36 rix-dollars for the necessitous inhabitants of Wittenberg and Torgau, and last week I remitted to Dresden 75 rix-dollars more, which I had collected for the 500 Orphan Children in the Circle of Meissen. I have also placed 14 such Orphans in good families here, who will take care of them and bring them up as their own, &c, &c., and have taken one myself.

Case of the City of Thorn in Prussia, and its Environs.

A statement has been received by the Committee, of the case of the City of Thorn, to which nothing had as yet been granted. It is authenticated by the Magistrates dated the 27th of April last, and is in substance as follows:

Since the invasion of Prussia by the French, in 1806, Thorn has been thrice besieged. In 1807 it was the scene of an explosion, equally terrible in its consequences with those of Leyden and Eisenach. It has, moreover, been subject, during this period, to oppressions, extortions and requisitions of every kind; and to complete its calamities, by two inundations of the Vistula, in August 1813, and March, 1814, the best part of its territory in land was totally ruined. In the blockade and bombardment of 1813 the whole suburbs, containing 400 houses, were destroyed. Of 1118 houses, in the city, fit for quartering troops, in 1806, only 360 are left, the remainder are burned, pulled down, abandoned or inhabited by paupers only. The total of its losses in the above several ways are stated to amount to a million and a half of rix-dollars. The Committee has voted for its relief the sum of 1000l.

An Abstract of a General Report from Hamburg.

The English Nation, happy and undisturbed in the enjoyment of plenty and opulence, have succoured their afflicted fellow creatures with that greatness of soul peculiar to themselves, and a continuance of the charitable donations can be relied on. The metropolis of Russia has treated us with generous commiseration, and considerable sums have been collected at Vienna; but who will not hear with wonder that several Prussian towns groaning under the weight of endless sacrifices, have yet remembered the miserable Hamburg exiles. In short

every state and city has come forward with a praise-worthy emulation to meliorate our sufferings, the Duchy of Oldenburg in particular.

The death of several excellent men who, alas! will never behold the bright prospect of the recovered freedom of this little state, sufficiently attests how conscientiously the Committees and the Faculty discharged their duties towards the benefactors of suffering Hamburg.

We cannot close this report without returning our most heartfelt thanks to the Magistrates and Citizens of Altona, who, surrounded by threatening calamities of every kind, from which the firmness of their worthy President von Blucher protected them, not only succoured our refugees, but gave up their hospitals and orphan-house for their reception, assisted them with money, and even exposed themselves to imminent danger, many of their physicians and inhabitants having fallen victims to their philanthropy.

A second and final Report will contain the further state of these establishments.

The Altona Balance.

RECEIPTS.		DISBURSEMENTS.	
Rec. from Inhab. of Altona	14882 0	Exp. for food	44314 13 6
—Hamburgers in do.	8438 9	Do. the hosp. in Blankenese	1000
—ditto in Kiel	3485 4	Do. pecuniary aid	9997 4 6
—ditto Uetersen	425 2	Do. work-shops	900 0 0
—ditto in Itzehoe	1100 0	Do. all hospitals	20788 6 0
—Poor-house in Ham-		Do. sick in the city	4054 14 6
burgerberg	300 0	Do. funerals	1733 8 0
—London	75907 6	Do. establishments altogether	5216 8 6
—do. by Mr. v. d. Seniss	22800 0	Do. support of those pining	
—Tönning	1500 0	in secret	3361 8 0
—Heligoland	2500 0	Do. for cloathing	14779 0 0
—Berlin	2512 13	Given to infirmary	3000 0 0
—Crown Prince's money	8427 12	Do. orphan-house	3716 4 0
		Do. for those of the Jewish	
Marks	142,278 14	faith	13022 10 6
		Incidental expences	749 11 0
		Ditto for administration	272 5 0
		1st of April, cash in hand	15327 0 6
		Marks	142,278 14 0

The Lubeck Balance.

RECEIPTS.		DISBURSEMENTS.	
The Crown Prince's donation	53316 8	Pecuniary aid	7459 12
Rec. from Vienna	18623 0	Expences for the hospitals	24133 9
—St. Petersburg	13279 7	Do. funerals	2245 12
—Stralsund	3350 0	Do. establishment altogether	8556 7
—Rostock	2905 9	Firing	4319 4
—Königsberg	1922 5	Cloathing	22338 3
—Tönning	1400 6	Food	26144 12
—Fehmern	628 3	Several expences	985 9
—Mr. von Kess	500l 6187 8	Expences extraordinary	5700 0
—Greifswalde	871 14	Ditto administration, &c.	2963 13
—Mr. Schøerder in Riga	1000 0	Cash in hand	605 2
—Mr. Güttschow	560 5		
Several small benefactions	1401 2	Marks	105,452 3
Marks	105,452 3		

The Bremen Balance.

RECEIPTS.		dol.	g.	DISBURSEMENTS.		dol.	g.
Rec. from Heligoland	.....	2500	0	Pecuniary aids	.....	239	12
— Vienna	.....	359	60	Expences of hospitals	.....	1506	43
— of the Crown Prince's dona.	.....	7000	0	— the establishments	.....	2693	51
— from the Merchant's in Leer	.....	500	0	— for firing	.....	3244	25
— St. Petersburg	.....	4822	46	— cloathing	.....	4472	68
— the Dutchy of Olden-	.....			— food	.....	10048	58
burg	.....	2939	9	— of administration	.....	1097	68
— different places	.....	7459	2	Incidental expences	.....	942	67
				1st of April, cash in hand	.....	1344	13
Dollars	.....	25580	45				
				Dollars	.....	25580	45

*Expences of the Orphan-House, during Three Months, for
365 Children, in Eppendorf.*

	Marks
To expences for furniture, kitchen utensils, &c.	300 0
— clothes and necessaries	2891 0
— washing, &c.	800 0
— food, &c.	4382 0
— fire and candle	296 0
— attendants and nurses	384 0
— funerals and incidental ditto	800 0
Paid board for 470 infants put out to nurse	11000 0
	Marks 21353 0

REPORT FROM BREMEN.—The following letter, accompanied by a table of the distribution of 500l amongst a great number of persons and families, in the neighbourhood and particularly at Lilienthal, has been received from Bremen.

To Luke Howard, Esq. Secretary to the Committee for relieving the Distress in Germany, London.—Bremen, June 9, 1814.

SIR, Having been enabled by the British Committee to afford an essential relief to a considerable number of distressed and deserving persons, the undersigned feel themselves happy to be the interpreters of that joy and gratitude occasioned by so unexpected a charity from abroad. Having executed now the commission they were honoured with, and being upon the point of closing their meetings, they have the honour to present to the Committee, in London, the result of their transactions in the inclosed list, containing the distribution of the whole sum, together with the receipts as far as they could be procured. In granting relief to any person or family who was an object of this kind of charity, they have acted as nearly as they could upon the plan and the principles pointed out in the printed instructions, and they hope the Committee will be convinced that the charity of the British benefactors has been well bestowed, and that many distressed have been really benefitted by the sums entrusted to their hands. They wish most ardently that the merits of so charitable an institution may be generally acknowledged with the same heartfelt thanks towards Divine Providence, and that, blessed by peace, the once distressed may keep the grateful remembrance of what Britons did to support them during the time of a destructive war.

They have the honor to be, &c.

G. MENKEN, G. SEGELKEN, P. TIDEMAN.

*Extract of a Letter from the Committee of Distribution at
Dresden, dated June 28, 1814.*

1. After duly examining and personally inquiring as much as possible into the real situation of those making application; and where this was not feasible, procuring authentic proofs of misery and distress from the resident Clergymen and Magistrates of the different places, relief has been distributed according to the magnitude of the several claims. . . . 2. Great as the sum is, which has been afforded for the sufferers by the War in Dresden, and its environs, yet their number is so great, and the devastations so general within 20 Miles, that only a select number of the most destitute individuals in each place, can be relieved in proportion to their losses and their wants.

3. In reference to the contract entered into for a number of Cows, we have to remark, that 150 Cows at the contract price of 40 dollars per Cow have been purchased, and thereby 6000 dollars of the money disbursed. Every means has been adopted, and every precaution used in regard to the quality and good condition of the animal; and this undertaking has been successful in every point of view; fat cows having reached a price within the power of but few farmers to purchase. These Cows have been distributed singly to the Countrymen, who were despoiled of every kind of cattle, and quite incapable of buying any, accepted with simple and unaffected blessings upon the heads of their distant benefactors, and grateful tears of joy at the acquisition.

4. The Committee will not fail sending according to the wishes of the Committee in London, an accurate and complete list of those persons in Dresden and its neighbourhood, who have received assistance by the benefactions; not forgetting in particular the Clergymen and Schoolmasters. In candidly confessing how much the Donations exceeded all expectation, the Committee feel themselves called upon to state, that the ruin is so general, the face of the country around so completely a waste, and the sufferings so prolonged, that no small number of destitute objects must still remain unrelieved.

Signed by the Committee formed to distribute those benefactions remitted for the support of the sufferers by the War in Germany and Saxony, by the Committee in London.

VON ZEJSCHWITZ, B. H. CARLOWITZ, DOHNA, D. GOTSCHALK,
BOETTIGER, D. DÖRING, DR. BECK, VON DER BRELING,
MARTIN STEPHAN, BASSENGE, M. F. F. CRAMER, GÖTZ,
LEONARDT, RÖTING, BÖRNER, WIESSNER.

Report from a Ladies' Committee, at Wandsworth, presented to the Committee, on the 6th of June.

Influenced by the example of the Committee of Ladies at Clapham, and encouraged by their success, five Young Ladies at Wandsworth resolved to form a Committee, and immediately to embrace the opportunity presented of aiding a cause which they felt sincerely desirous to promote.

They called on the neighbourhood generally, and the reception they universally received was so satisfactory, that whilst it gratified their feelings, it likewise supported the cause they pleaded in the most liberal and generous manner.

The amount collected was 133*l.* 1*s.* 10*d.*

Report presented to the Committee, July 21, by W. F. Reynolds, Esq.

A Committee of Eight Ladies, present to the Committee for Relieving the Distresses in Germany, the sum of 83*l.* 1*s.* 7*d.* collected by them for the use of distressed Orphans. Among other instances of feeling excited by their applications, the most gratifying arose from the earnest intreaties of the Children of the School of industry, consisting of twenty Girls that their offering might be accepted.

Many insisted on giving all their little store obtained by farthings as the reward of good conduct. This sum amounted to 11*s.* 6*d.* The Mistress, herself an Orphan, who had contributed 5*s.* 6*d.*, came to the Ladies while assembled in Committee and requested to have her 5*s.* 6*d.* returned, and a Note of One Pound accepted in its stead.

Some young Ladies at Tottenham, set themselves to make a number of little articles of fancy work, which a poor neighbour was employed to sell, with a paper in her basket, stating it to be for the benefit of the German sufferers, in this way they raised 10*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* which Mr. Luke Howard paid to the Committee.

(Subscriptions continue to be received at all Bankers. Reports may be had at the Committee Room, City of London Tavern, Bishopgate Street, and of Mr. Ackermann, 100 Strand.)

London,
Printed by Schulze and Dean,
13 Poland-Street.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF THE WESTMINSTER ASSOCIATION.

Dated Westminster, 7th April, 1814.

His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury

His Grace the Archbp of York	R. H. Inglis, Esq.
The Lord Bishop of London	Joshua Watson, Esq.
The Lord Bishop of Exeter	Rev. Archdeacon Cambridge
The Lord Bishop of Salisbury	Henry Thornton, Esq. M.P.
The Lord Bishop of Ely	Rev. H. H. Norris
The Lord Bishop of Chester	Sir J. Mackintosh, M.P.
Rt. Hon. Lord Kenyon	Hon. Frederick North
Rt. Hon. Lord Calthorpe	Colonel Bathurst
Rt. Hon. Lord Eardley	Rt. Hon. Sir Wm. Scott, M.P.
Rt. Hon. Sir J. Nicholl, M.P.	Charles Grant, Esq. Junr. M.P.
Rt. Hon. G. Rose, M.P.	Rt. Hon. J. C. Villiers
Sir Thomas Acland, Bart. M.P.	R. H. Marten, Esq.
E. Wilbraham Boote, Esq. M.P.	Wm. H. Hoare, Esq.
Wm. Wilberforce, Esq. M.P.	John Round, Esq. M.P.

ON making a further appeal to the benevolence of the Public on behalf of the Sufferers in Germany, the Westminster Committee appointed to solicit and manage the Subscriptions for their relief, think it right that the Resolutions of the General Meeting, herewith sent, shall be accompanied by a few short statements of the severe distresses under which the inhabitants of many parts of Germany are suffering.

Interesting as these narratives are, they convey but a very faint idea of the state of wretchedness to which these people are reduced. To those who shall bestow a kind attention on the case now submitted to them, it will appear that these sufferers have as strong a claim on the compassionate consideration of this country, as any for whom an appeal was ever made to British feelings.

To those who may be apprehensive that this charity will interfere with the claims of our own poor, who ought naturally to be the first objects of our care, it is right to suggest that the pressure on the lower classes of the people in this country has been lightened beyond the expectations of the most sanguine, in consequence of the exertions and sufferings of those on whose

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behalf the present application is made. Many of our labourers and artificers who were out of work are now employed; and others who had not been discharged have obtained a considerable rise in their wages from the vast and increasing demands for our manufactures. This fortunate change so brought about, will be the occasion of a saving of large sums which otherwise must have been contributed for the purposes of parochial and other relief.*

* The exports of British Manufactures to the North of Europe only			
were,	For the Month ending the 13th March, 1813	£99,059	
	For the Month ending the 13th March, 1814	394,887	
	Increase of one Months' Export	. . .	£295,828

STATEMENT OF DISTRESS.

Representations of the deepest distress, and applications for relief, have been made from Berlin, in consequence of the very extensive hospitals which have been established in that city for sick and wounded soldiers, who are in extreme want. The numerous widows and children of those who perish, are totally dependent for immediate support on the benevolence of the humane.

A letter from Stettin states the distresses of the inhabitants, in consequence of its occupation from October, 1806, to December, 1813, by a French garrison, which wantonly destroyed the houses and cottages in the suburbs, and the villages in its neighbourhood. The same distresses have been occasioned at Custrin, from which place we may expect more detailed accounts, as it is at present delivered from the enemy. Glogau has been at least equally unfortunate.

That part of Lower Silesia, which was occupied by the French and the Allies during the armistice in 1813, contains from 115 to 120 German square miles. It was the theatre of war before and after the armistice. The small town of Lochn on the Bober was entirely destroyed, and eleven other towns have severely suffered by fire and pillage. The number of houses burned down within a small part of this range, amounts to considerably more than 2000. Besides actual violence and plunder, the inhabitants were oppressed by heavy requisitions.

On the borders of Silesia, seventy villages have been almost entirely destroyed. The loss in horses, cattle, milch cows and sheep is enormous. In Upper Lusatia, the whole tract between Bautzen and Gorlitz, which has been repeatedly traversed by the marches and countermarches of the armies, is reduced to a desert.

JOHN HOBHOUSE, Esq. who has lately returned from Germany, has communicated the following details from his personal observation. "On advancing from Laun, a town on the river Eger, in the Austrian dominions, towards the Bohemian frontier, the effects of the long and tremendous struggle between the French and the Allies at the commencement of the late contest, begin to be seen and felt.

"Between Toplitz and Dresden 500,000 men were encamped for three months; and it is at one post north of Toplitz that the most decisive signs of war are visible. Preissen, Kulm, Arbesan, Nollendorf and several other villages in the valley in which Vandamme was defeated, are all burnt to the ground. From Nollendorf across the Riesen Geberge to Peterswalda not a village is standing. Fifteen or twenty hamlets through which the road passes to Dresden are fired and gutted. Amongst the ruins of a village perhaps a single chimney is seen smoking; and around it are eight or nine families in a wretched situation. In short, from Toplitz to Dresden, a distance of 70 English miles, once fertile and populous, not a single village remains. An infectious disorder is universally prevalent. The Postmaster generally warns travellers not to stop; I saw many dying, and one man actually died as I passed.

"From the frontiers of Saxony to the capital, the eye is presented with one wide waste of plain littered with straw and dotted with the numerous bodies of horses. The small towns and villages on every side of Dresden are level with the ground. The fields are totally uncultivated.

"The town of Dresden has suffered little or no damage; but it is crowded beyond its resources by the multitudes that have taken refuge in it from the destruction of the villages. This is the cause of much misery. Towards Meissen, two posts, there are again tremendous evidences of war. This is also the case with the portion of country towards Freyberg, which was the scene of the battle fought previously to the great events of Leipsic. Only two flocks of sheep did I see, until approaching Leipsic, and not two herds of cattle. The plains round Leipsic had the appearance of straw yards, strewn with the carcasses of Man and Beast. The suburbs of Leipsic have greatly suffered."

The field of battle comprehended more than 60 villages, all of which have been completely plundered and many burnt. In this whole range, extending to the distance of ten miles round the city, there are scarcely to be found either animals of any description, or corn, or hay, or any implements of agriculture. The houses that still remain are uninhabitable.

The inhabitants of this country, which was once among the most flourishing and populous in Germany, are represented as

crowding by thousands to Leipsic, for relief, which the general state of misery makes it impossible to grant. Whole families, once in affluent or easy circumstances, now without a home, are actually dying of hunger. Neither is there any prospect of future supply without assistance. No grain is left for sowing; and there will be no harvest this year, unless the means are immediately supplied.

The following passage of a Letter, dated Holmstadt, near Grimma, 7th December, 1813, is a specimen of the representations universally transmitted from the seat of war:—"Both these places together (the villages of Stötteritz and Holmstadt, near Leipsic), contain from 6 to 700 houses, and at least 5000 inhabitants, half of whom are without shelter, and even without apparel, or effects of any kind; for here the battle raged most furiously, and almost every house was a fortress, which was taken and retaken till it was converted into a heap of ruins."—

In spite of the most active exertions, an infectious disease broke out in Leipsic, and prevailed to a very wide extent throughout the surrounding country. The French army indeed seems to have carried with it a contagious fever to all the places through which its retreat was directed.

The whole of Saxony has in a greater or less degree experienced calamities similar to those which have been described. In the diocese of Eckhartzburg, consisting of 37 parishes, the French used the shutters, doors, floors, and roofs of the houses for fuel, and carried away all the utensils, beds, and clothes. The Clergy, who were generally the principal persons in their respective villages, were exposed to many indignities and sufferings. Most of their houses were burned, and their families compelled to seek shelter in the lowest huts. The Allies maintained a more strict discipline, yet it was not possible to prevent the depredations of their marauding parties. The towns of Franconia are in a miserable condition; Vach, Berka, and Hünfeld, are nearly depopulated by the fever. In the latter, a small town, numbers are dying daily. On the line of the French retreat, through Thuringia, the damage has been extreme. The town of Erfurt which, during the last seven years, has been six times traversed by the main army of the French, has been peculiarly distressed; and in Eysenach the general misery has been much increased by the blowing up of some French tumbrils. All the other towns on the route to Mentz, particularly Hanau, are in the utmost want.

The funds of the Orphan house at Halle, in which from 6 to 1200 orphans were entirely educated and maintained, have of necessity been applied to the sufferers in battle. This institution is therefore without any resources.

The same fate has befallen the numerous public Institutions of a charitable nature, which abounded in the city of Hanover. They are ruined; and the various classes of miserable objects for whom they were designed, are left destitute. The consequence is general wretchedness—poverty, disease, and want of food.

Those parts of the electoral dominions through which the armies have marched, are desolate. The district of Gifhorn has not been free from foreign soldiers since the breaking out of the Prussian war. French, Russians, Swedes, have successively visited it. During the latter part of the last campaign, the smallest houses of the peasants had daily from 80 to 100 men quartered in them. At Ratzeburg the whole harvest, and other provisions, and 10,000 head of cattle, were consumed or carried away. The farmers, in order to cultivate their fields, bought their own horses again from the French, and were again plundered of them. The fields are laid waste; the forests levelled; and many houses destroyed.

The sufferings of Hamburg and the neighbouring towns have been tremendous. The number of inhabitants who have been expelled from Hamburg by Marshal Davoust is calculated at nearly 40,000.

During the week before Christmas all the suburbs and adjacent villages were burned down, after eight hours warning. At Christmas and on New Year's eve large bodies of inhabitants were turned out. Soldiers and Police officers entered the houses by night, dragged them from their beds, hardly suffered them to dress, much less to take any thing with them, confined them for some hours in churches, and turned thousands of them at day break out of the gates, exposed to the inclemency of the weather. Four hundred children from 7 to 12 years of age, were taken from the Orphan House, carried to Eppendorf, and there abandoned. The old and the weak were driven from the Infirmaries and Hospitals. The sick were transported in waggons, attended by officers of the Police, to Altona; but there being a great scarcity of provisions, fuel, straw, &c. in that place, some of the waggons were refused admission, upon which the unhappy wretches were thrown on the high roads, where they must have perished, had they not afterwards been allowed entrance into Altona.

In the first week of the new year, Davoust ordered the Infirmary, called the Pest Hoff, situated without the town, to be burned. During that night, the sick were thrown in the snow in the neighbouring field, where they remained till waggons arrived, on which the blind, and maniacs, and those labouring under fevers were promiscuously laden. Eight hundred of these wretches were carried to Eppendorf, where no previous notice had been sent, and where consequently no asylum had been pre-

pared. Three days after their arrival, many of them were without shelter. It should be observed that very shortly before these events, all the Public charities of Hamburg, had, by a decree of Davoust, been provisioned for six months at the expence of the town. These provisions were now seized for the use of the French.—In a letter written in January, 1814, it is said “The roads about Hamburg in all directions are crowded with children, women and old men, half starved and frozen; long trains, conducted by Cossacks, are seen lingering on the roads to Lubec and Bremen.”

A letter, dated Altona, Feb. 8th, 1814, thus describes the state of that town. “The Orphan House, the public baths, the church of the Moravian Brethren, and a large manufactory, have been made receptacles for the exiles, in addition to which all corners and recesses in Altona are filled with them. They mostly lie on damp straw, without having any thing to cover them in this rigorous season; the want of fuel, linen, and blankets, causes great uncleanness and imminent danger of disease. Bread and meat have risen to an enormous price; several kinds of food are not to be had.” That the situation of the Hamburgers was not improved at a subsequent period, is shewn by the following extracts from two private letters:

*Extracts from two private Letters, received on the 29th March.
Lubeck, March 9, 1814.*

“Davoust continues his infamous and inhuman conduct, turning out inhabitants who have collected their six month provisions. His practice appears to be to take these poor wretches from their beds in the dead of night, allowing them to carry away nothing more than their clothes. It is hardly necessary to add that the adjacent country presents the most horrid spectacle; the women and children being unable to withstand the rigour of the season, and being consequently frozen to death by numbers at a time.”

Lubeck, March 16, 1814.

“It gives me sincere pleasure to find that the Committee for the relief of the sufferers in Germany have made such progress. But as 1300 of the Exiles from Hamburg are still in the most wretched state of complicated miseries, I look forward with dread to the end of the ensuing six weeks, at which period it is calculated that the fund will be exhausted. We do here all we can; but this poor town in consequence of the contributions it has paid, and of the property taken by the French, can do no more. Its population, amounting to between 27,000 and 28,000 souls, can barely support its own poor, particularly during the unprecedented severity of the present winter. All the Lubeck Committee can afford to give is bread and soup; yet numbers

daily arrive, who are of necessity turned away with no other relief than *one dollar* each, which they receive on leaving the town. They have then nearly 35 English miles to go before they can find any fixed habitation, because the blockading force is numerous, and occupies every house in this desolated part of Germany.

“The number of exiled Hamburgers at present residing in Bremen, Altona, and Lubeck, persons of the poorest class, and in want of the commonest necessities of life, is said to amount to 13,000, not to mention the numbers who are dispersed over the country, or who have taken refuge in other towns. The hospitals here are filled with 11,000 of the unfortunate women and children, dying partly from fatigue and partly from the inclemency of the season, and the deaths are from 10 to 13 a day.

“Lubeck has always had about 10,000 French troops to maintain at its own expence. It had the whole of the Swedish army to support for nearly four weeks, for which it has received no compensation. Five thousand Swedish troops are still stationed here, and will probably remain till the end of the war, and as a great part of them are sick, the charge upon this poor town becomes enormous.”

From these distressing details the Committee proceeds, with great satisfaction, to notice the administration of the pecuniary succour which has been remitted to Germany by the London Committee.

An account of those remittances, down to the present day, is annexed to this report, and inadequate as they may appear to the relief of misery, so severe in its operation and so wide in its extent, we have the consolation of knowing that they have been received with gratitude; that they have been distributed with conscientious economy; and that, if followed as we trust they will be, by further proofs of British beneficence, they may, under the blessing of Providence, assist these numerous sufferers, while struggling with the horrors of a year without harvest, which appear in many places to be inevitable, and may enable them to await the operation of the measures which their own active exertions, and those of their countrymen, are preparing, to prevent the recurrence of a similar calamity.

In each capital, in each principal town, Committees have been established under the protection of their respective governments, but independent in their operations, for the relief of the ravaged districts peculiarly belonging to them.

These Committees, well constituted as to local experience, rank in life, and variety of profession, appear animated, not only with the greatest zeal for carrying into effect the general object

of their establishment, but with the most cordial desire of meeting the wishes of their charitable co-operators in this country, in the application of their beneficence.

Among the many Committees established in the Prussian dominions, it is impossible not to allude with peculiar interest to that of the Ladies of Berlin, brought before the notice of the Public in the First Report of the London Committee. The Princess Louisa of Prussia, in a Letter of 21st December, 1813, to Baron Jacobi, Prussian Envoy at this Court, after acknowledging, with most condescending expressions, the receipt of two sums of £200 each from England, mentions her having provided necessaries of food and covering for six hospitals at Berlin, and having afterwards transmitted about £50 of these sums to alleviate the more pressing distress of the hospitals at Halle and Leipsic. It is needless to remark the great advantage which the cause of charity must receive from the example of personages so exalted, entering into the most minute details, and encouraging the spirit of reciprocal assistance and consolation among those who have such need of both.

In Saxony, Prince Repnin and Baron Stein who exercise the powers of Government, have given the greatest encouragement to the humane and patriotic spirit of the inhabitants. Under their auspices, a central Committee at Dresden, of which Count de Friezn the Great Chamberlain is President, one at Leipsic whose President is Mr. Frege the Banker, and others in the various circles of the Electorate, have charged themselves with the duties of "Relief and Restoration;" and many advertisements in the Saxon newspapers, inform us that their charity did not wait for succour from this country, although the expectation and arrival of that succour has undoubtedly increased their spirit, as it has enlarged their means.

The long line of the French retreat from the Elbe to the Main, through Thuringia by Erfurt and Eysenach, has suffered in a peculiar degree the horrors of pillage and devastation. And the public will see with satisfaction, that a commensurate share of their beneficence has been applied to it by repeated remittances. Of the distribution of these remittances, we are assured that ample and minute details will be transmitted by Committees formed by the exertions of respectable authorities, who sent the first account of the prevailing distress.

The interests of the Orphan-house, at Halle, are under the peculiar care of two well known and much respected Clergymen, Drs. Niemeyer and Knappe.

At Wurtzburg, Nuremburg, Ratisbon and other places, small advances have been made to accredited individuals, for the relief of urgent distress, which they have represented to prevail in their

neighbourhood, and an authenticated account of the distribution is to be given by Committees which are directed to be formed.

The sufferings of Ratzeburgh, of Lauenburgh, and the Eastern parts of His Majesty's Electoral Dominions, which have been peculiarly the seat of war, have not escaped the vigilant philanthropy of the London Committee. An association formed of some Ministers of State, and principal Ecclesiastics, who appear to have been long occupied in alleviating the sufferings of their fellow subjects, (of which they have transmitted the fullest and most interesting details to the London Committee) is at present directing the distribution of relief throughout the Hanoverian States, by the agency of subordinate local Committees. But above all we feel with the acutest and most painful sensibility, the existing and still increasing miseries of the once opulent Hamburg. We should despair of relieving the distress of its despoiled and exiled inhabitants, had they not found a refuge, and assistance, would we could say, proportionate to their wants! in the humanity of their neighbours of Altona, and their confederates of Lubeck and Bremen. In the first mentioned of these places, a liberal donation of the Crown Prince of Sweden, the contributions of some of the more affluent Refugees from Hamburg, and the active charity of M. Van der Smissen and other respectable inhabitants of the place had, with the assistance of £1000 (all that had been received from England on 8th February), procured shelter and food for the aged and infirm, and work for those who were capable of working. But the increased number of exiles, and the augmented price of provisions, made fresh remittances for the use of the Hamburgers absolutely necessary, and a considerable sum has at various times been since voted for their relief. This sum will be distributed among their necessitous countrymen, by Committees of the most respectable expatriated Hamburgers, established at Altona, at Lubeck, and at Bremen, aided by persons of the towns in which they have taken refuge.

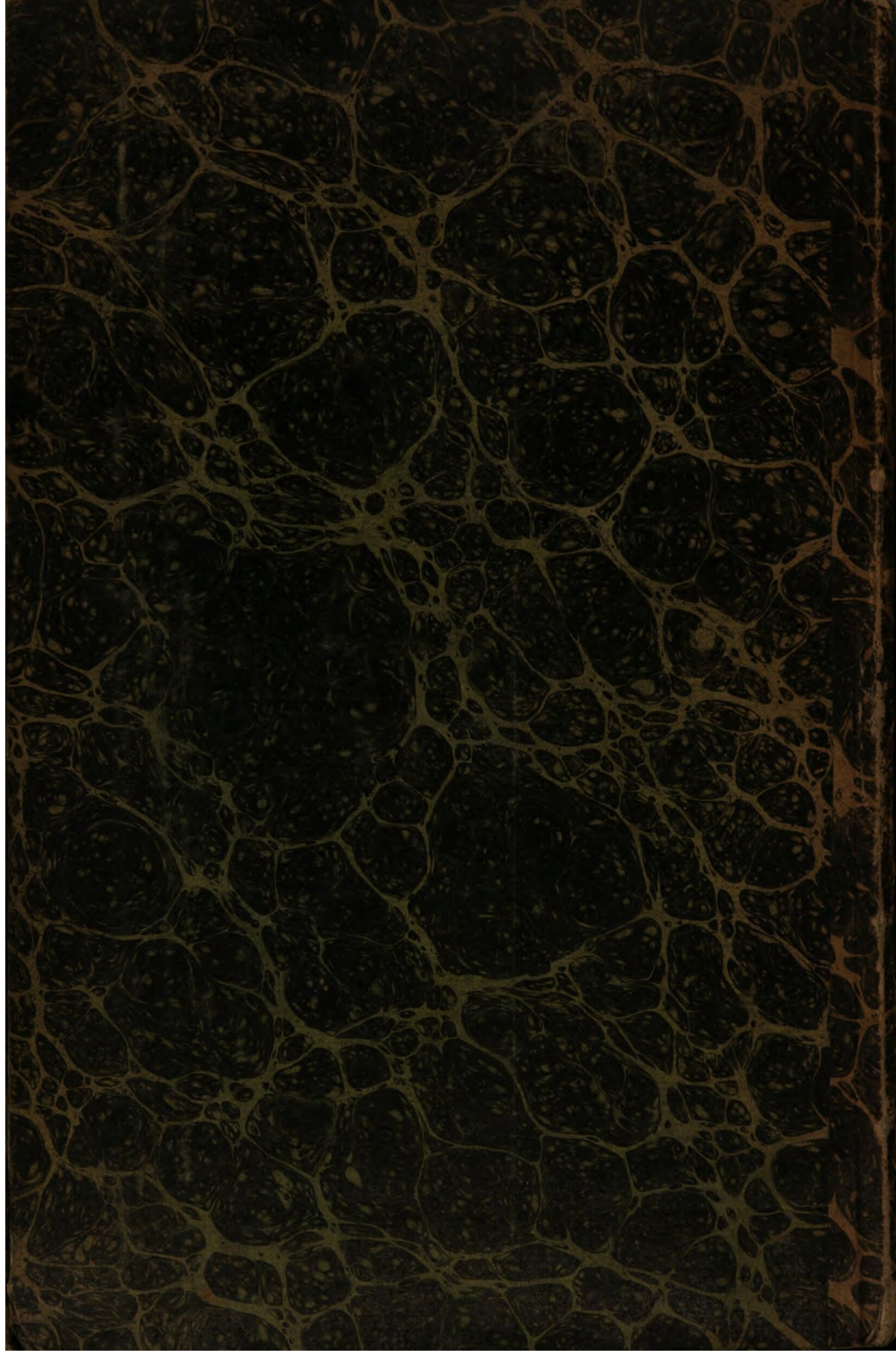
Into a minute detail of the composition and proceedings of the several Committees it would be needless to enter; but the Public will be gratified to learn that many of them have existed for eight or nine years, and have maintained correspondence as such with the London Committee; that in the principal ones of more recent creation many individuals well known to its German and mercantile members, have been associated at its express desire; that their communications are frequent and minute, and that the confidence which their national character for integrity and the spirit of order naturally inspires, has been greatly confirmed by the perusal of their correspondence.

A Table of the Relief already apportioned to the several Districts, up to the 7th of April, is annexed for the Information of the Public.

Berlin, Branden- burg, &c. £4000.	Prussian, Pomera- nia, and the For- tresses on the Oder, £1800.	Silesia, £7500.
Erfurt & Thurin- gia, £3000.	Magdeburg, Halle, &c. £2300.	Hanover, £4000.
Lusatia & Saxony, £21,600.	Bohemia, £500.	Anhalt, £500.
Hamburg and its Exiles, £11,300.	Holstein, £500.	Würtzburg, Nu- remburg, Fulta, and the different Towns, &c. of the Empire, £4500.

* * Subscriptions are received by the Treasurers, Messrs. HAMMERSLEY & Co. Pall-Mall; by all the Bankers in London and Westminster; and at the Committee-Room, Freemasons' Hall, Great Queen-street, Lincoln's Inn Fields; where all communications are requested to be addressed, where reports may be had, as also at Mr. ACKERMANN's, 101, Strand.

J. WATSON, } Secretaries
R. ACKERMANN, } pro tempore.



Reports of the Committées formed in London in the Year 1814 for the Relief
of the unparalleled Distresses in Germany ... occasioned by the War which
terminated in the Treaty of Paris 1814

London 1814

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